HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 196— BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 19 1927 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 26 Aug. | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN‡ .. | 20,820 |
| 27 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,957 |
| 3 Sept. | DELTA .. | RAWALPINDI* | 16,619 |
| 10 ,, | MANTUA .. | | 10,902 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJA‡ .. | 20,836 |
| 24 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,575 |
| 1 Oct. | RAZMAK@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 8 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,485 |
| 15 ,, | NALDERA x | | 16,088 |
| 22 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 29 ,, | RAZMAK@ .. | | 10 602 |
| 5 Nov. | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 12 ,, | NARKONDA‡ | | 16,302 |
| 19 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 26 ,, | RAJPUTANA | MACEDONIA*.. | 11,1.0 |
| 3 Dec. | RAZMAK .. | | 10,602 |
| 10 ,, | KANPURA .. | MOOLTAN‡ .. | 20,847 |
| 17 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 24 ,, | KANPURA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,946 |
| 31 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,5.8 |
| 1926 | | | |
| 7 Jan | RAWALPINDI | MALOJA x .. | 20 837 |
| 14 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16 601 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 28 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 4 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 16,088 |
| 11 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 18 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,986 |
| 25 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 4 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,302 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 21 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 24 ,, | ANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 31 ,, | MOOLTAN‡.. | | 20,817 |
| 7 April | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK @.. | | 10,60 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 ,, | MALOJA .. | | 20,83 |
| 5 May | RAJPUTANA | | 6 568 |
| 12 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11 518 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA .. | 16,088 |

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡1st Saloon only.

†Extra sailing at reduced rates.

| | | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1st | Saloon to London .. | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| ,, | ,, ,, Marseilles .. | 72 | 62 | 56 |
| 2nd | Saloon to London .. | 54 | 52 | |
| ,, | ,, ,, Marseilles .. | 50 | 48 | |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Dates about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 23rd Aug. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 3rd Nov. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 17th ,, | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 15th Dec. | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 1928 | | |
| 12th Janv. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 23rd Feby. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 8th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 5th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd Aug. | ALIFORE | Colombo Straits China and Japan (Cargo only) |
| 6 h Sept. | NYANZA | China and Japan |
| 27th ,, | DELTA CATHAY | China & Japan At Colombo for Australia. |
| 13th Oct. | MOOLTAN | Australia. |
| 16th Nov. | MALOJA | Australia. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Aug. | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 24th ,, | BARPETA | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 31st ,, | KARAPARA .. | East & South Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons.* | Arrival. | | Departure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon Maru .. | 5059 | 21 | Aug. | 3 | Sept. |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 4 | Sept. | 17 | ,, |
| Muroran Maru .. | 5374 | 18 | ,, | 1 | Oct. |
| Sadu Maru .. | 5898 | 2) | ,, | 12 | ,, |

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Sumatra Maru .. | 15th Aug | 24th Aug, |
| Honolulu Maru.. | 24th ,, | 3rd Sept, |
| Celebes Maru .. | 10th Sept. | 20th ,, |
| Borneo Maru .. | 24th ,, | 8th Oct |
| Indus Maru .. | 12th Oct, | 26th ,, |

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22130, Telegrams :

"SHOSEN."

Box No. 353.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### AMRUTANJAN

FOR

**Speedy Recovery**

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

**Amrutanjan Depot**

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

## BANKING

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1 (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,89,60,950
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,09,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,732 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,734 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

### ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

**National Indian Life**

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 AND A Rs. 1,500 POLICY OF Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.

*For all Particulars and forms apply to:—*

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
4th 19, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
*Head Office:* 6-7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Doser, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

## The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year | .. Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| 6 Months | .. Rs. 10 | Rs. 12-8 |
| 3 Months | .. Rs. 5 | Rs. 6-4 |
| 1 Month | .. Rs. 1-14 | Rs. 2-4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 4 8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7. |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

### THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price. Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparation write to :

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

No. 36 497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Tel. No. 22997.

## BANKING

### SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.

*Branches :*—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

**SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.**

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD COINS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
*Managing Director*

## INSURANCE

### ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

**1926 Another Year of Record Progress**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEW ASSURANCES. | 1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 | Increase Rs. 59,03,000 |
| | 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 | Increase Rs. 94,97,000 |

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,23,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

### BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Business. | 1924 | Rs. | 57,35,305. |
| | 1925 | Rs. | 73,15,863. |
| | 1926 | Rs. | 1,24,33,085. |

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

*Apply to:* THE SECRETARY,
(Bombay Branch.)
Commissariat Build.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

### INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

**BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,**

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 503.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An influential and experienced CHIEF AGENT to represent a progressive Life Assurance Company, for the C. P. and Berar on liberal terms. Write to Box No. 2020 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R402

WANTED—An influential and respectable AGENT to sell ENGLISH FRUIT IN BOMBAY, retail and whole sale, by auction. Security or Bank reference will be needed. Please state detail terms and conditions to 2019 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R400

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN Certified DRAWING TEACHER for an up-country High School from 1st September, 1927. An Under-graduate with Persian as Second Language preferred. Apply with certificates to Box No. 2016 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29139

WANTED—PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS M. Sc. with teaching experience preferred. Commencing salary Rs. 200/ in the grade Rs. 200-60/3-400. Post temporary for three years. Likely to be permanent. Applicant must be ready to join by 10th Novr. Apply immediately. PRINCIPAL, Baroda College.
A 29143

### TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

**THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT**

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

### PROFESSION.

SEND TIME AND DATE of BIRTH or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1/. Five years Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Rs. 10/. Testimonials highest. The Sanjivi Astral Works, P. O. KASIMKOTA, Vizag. Dt.
P R403

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

### FINANCIAL.

THOSE who can negotiate or wish to securely invest large Amounts against flawlessly selected mortgages of real properties and under excellent guarantees may apply stating the lowest rates of interest and the longest periods of investment before the 26th instant when the best offers will be accepted and terms and conditions personally settled. Unique chances for cautious and benevolent Financiers and Commercially expert finance Brokers. Box No. 2018 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R398

### FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 6/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

### HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD**

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

### MEDICAL.

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
A R401A.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

### TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corona Four Latest New | Rs. 195 |
| Corona Three fine | Rs. 95 |
| Remington 10 Latest Slightly used | Rs. 150 |
| Remington 10 Brief good | Rs. 110 |
| Remingtons 10 & 11 from | Rs. 75 |
| Gujarati Remington 9 | Rs. 125 |
| Century Portable | Rs. 85 |

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion ... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion .... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

### THE GOKAK MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day, an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1927, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1927, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 24th August, 1927.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1927, to FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort,

Bombay, 16th August, 1927. 29145

### LEGAL NOTICES.

### PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1927 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1927, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 16th day of August, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
29149

### LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUTTONBAI, wife of Poonsey Devsey has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to her free from all claims and incumbrances of the under-mentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of Five hundred and Eighty-six square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 349 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by a Road 20 feet in width, on the South-East by Plot No. 348 of the said Estate leased to Ghellabhai Liladhar, on the South-West by Plot No. 336 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, and on the North-West by a Road 40 feet in width which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 1|860 and Cadastral Survey No. 274|10, Matunga Division, together with the buildings thereon consisting partly of a main building of a ground floor and two upper floors and partly by an out building of a ground floor only which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessee or her under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under "F" Ward No. 7440(11), Street No. 1007|2.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1927.

RANCHHODLAL C. MEHTA,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

29154

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1550 of 1927.

(1) JEANNE MARIE FRANCOISE ANASTASIE LAUTIER, (2) ALPHONSE HONERE FURDINAND MOREL, (3) JEANNE MARIE PAUL MOREL and (4) JEAN FRANCIS JOSEPH MOREL, all of Grasse Alpse Maritiers in the Republic of France carrying on business in the name of Lautier Fils at Grasse Alpse Maritiers in the Republic of France by their duly constituted Attorneys P. D. Nirum and Co., a firm, carrying on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, and (5) Messrs. P. D. NIRUM & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOPALDAS NATHUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the name of Savliwalla & Co. ..... Defendant.

To,

GOPALDAS NATHUBHAI,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed has filed the above suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 5,614-3-4 with interest and costs and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of September, 1927, (the returnable date of the summons namely 31st day of August, 1927, being a holiday) with all your witnesses and documents and in default of your appearance on the said date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1927.

UNVALA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29155

### LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

ESTATE OF SOLOMON JACOB AWASKER—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Solomon Jacob Awasker, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, a landlord and Storekeeper in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of October, 1925, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 5th day of July, 1926, to Bai Shegullabai, the widow of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administratrix at the office of her Attorneys Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administratrix at the office of her said Attorneys Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1927.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.
29156

### AMUSEMENTS.

**PATHE CINEMA**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT

**Harold Lloyd**

IN

**"The Freshman"**

(7 Reels)

The Greatest Comedy ever seen in Bombay.

TIME: Daily 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M. Matinee Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays 4 P.M.

Free list entirely suspended.

**Last two Weeks ! Last two Weeks !!**

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

**GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI**

will stage on

On Saturday, 20th Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.
(Specially on account of GOKUL ASTHAMI)

**DRAUPADI.**

On Sunday, 21st Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.

**EKACHA PYALA**

AT THE **ELPHINSTONE THEATRE** GRANT ROAD.

RATES AS USUAL.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

**CHARITY MATCH**

IN AID OF

**Gujerat Flood Relief Fund.**

**MOHAN BAGANS** OF CALCUTTA.

V.

**CHESHIRE REGIMENT,**
Harwood League Champions.

**Saturday—August, 20th—5-30 P. M.**

RESERVED SEATS .. .. Rs. 5.
UNRESERVED SEATS .. .. Rs. 2.
SERVICE MEMBERS .. .. Re. 1.

BOOKING AT THE GATE, COOPERAGE.

IF YOU WISH TO READ

**"The World's News"**

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

**"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"**

**Bi-Weekly or Weekly**

EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

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It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

**When You Spend so much for Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

**ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.**

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

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AMUSEMENTS.

Every Night! DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS SACRED PRODUCTION!! One and All!! During this Week!!!
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Trumpet-Call
"GUJERAT A PREY TO ANGRY VARUNDEV"
OR
"FLOOD HAVOC IN GUJERAT 1927"
Showing the Horrors of Disastrous Floods in Gujerat and Kathiawad and the pitiable condition of the Stranded, Starving and Clotheless Thousands.
TO BE SCREENED AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
RATES AS USUAL. DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.
TIME: 3, 5, 9 and 11 p. m. Daily and Extra Shows at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays.

# THE WEATHER

## BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.31; Fort 0.48; J. J. Hospital 0.48.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 53.00; Fort 66.37; J. J. Hospital 52.60.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 42.42; Fort 47.29; J. J. Hospital 45.21.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 55.57; Fort 80.92; J. J. Hospital 65.23.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 18TH AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan has had 0.95 in. of rain, Ambala 0.75 in. and Delhi 0.30 in. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province and in excess in the southeast. Maximum temperature was higher and the minimum lower than usual in the southwestern districts, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal generally elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.80 in. of rain and Allahabad 0.42 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the region of rainfall. Temperature was almost normal except at Agra, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.16 in. of rain, Jaipur 0.66 in., Ajmer 3.37 in., Kotah 1.90 in. and Mount Abu 0.47 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature was locally below normal in the aforesaid area.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 1.00 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Central India West. Maximum temperature was below normal at Ahmedabad and Neemuch; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.48 in. of rain, Saugor 0.12 in., Hoshangabad 0.65 in. and Raipur 0.12 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the east of the area and in defect in Berar. Temperature was above normal at Chanda almost as usual at other stations.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.31 in. of rain and Karwar 0.30 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 83.1 deg (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 76.9 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.19 in. of rain and Belgaum 0.14 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the aforesaid area and in south Hyderabad; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in northwest India and week in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and the Konkan, and local in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar. The only principal amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.14 in. at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18th August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.749 inches (normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.702 inches. (.010 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.1 degrees (1.2 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.9 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction wind at 8 a.m. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.31 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.63 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 53.7 inches.

# BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY

## COMPULSORY REDUCTION OF WORKMEN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The Associated Press understands that the Bengal Nagpur Railway have given notices to the workmen at their Kharagpur and Nagpur workshops with a view to reducing their number. It is understood that the reduction at the Kharagpur workshops will be to the extent of about 2,000 men and at Nagpur 200. As it is believed that a considerable number will be willing to retire provided they are given favourable terms, the railway authorities are inviting men to volunteer for retirement. Those who come forward in this manner will be given gratituity and provident funds and bonus. In addition they will receive a bonus of one month's pay. They will also be granted service certificates stating the particulars of their services and the reason for their leaving as "resigned of own accord" and not discharged on reduction of establishment. In the event of an insufficient number of men resigning voluntarily under the terms stated above, the necessary reduction will be made from amongst men approaching or past the age of 55.—A. P.

## STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

According to statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian Mills prepared by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, the total quantity of yarn spun during May 1927 amounted to 71 million pounds and that of woven goods to 49 million pounds as compared with 66 million and 44 million pounds respectively in the corresponding month of the previous year. There is an increase of seven per cent in the case of yarn and 11 per cent in the case of woven goods.

The quantity of Indian yarn exported from British India by sea to foreign countries during April and May 1927 was four million pounds and five million pounds, the same as in the corresponding periods in the two previous years.—Free Press.

## MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S SILVER JUBILEE.

The "Evening Mail" of Bangalore writes:—

The "Hindu" of Madras the leading daily of South India has sent round a special number, with appreciative articles from distinguished persons competent to speak out their opinions.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamier has therein judged aright and his criticisms are being variedly commented upon.

"The Daily Express" has also come out with an edition of praise.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has brought out an art edition with the Maharaja's portrait on the front page. That is the only paper which has given a right place to Shrimanth Poorniah, whose treaty of 1799, has just been confirmed by the sympathetic Viceroy who, in alluding to the events of 1799, has affirmed the amount of subsidy to be not more than 24½ lakhs.

The "Chronicle" is being sold in large numbers in Mysore and 3,000 copies were found to be too small and when the Secretariat demanded by wire a supply of 500 copies the demand could not be complied with.

A special train with 282 Moplah families and 38 convicts left Tirur railway station on Wednesday for Madras en route to the Andamans.—A. P.

## SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

### GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and the Accountant-General, Madras, on Tuesday, the 23rd August, up to 1 p.m. (standard time) for six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores.

The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

The Bills will be issued and paid at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000 the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the net amount per cent. (in rupees and annas) which will be given for the amount applied for. Tenders at rates containing a fraction of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single Bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above, or in a number of Bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday, the 24th August, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders, must be made to the Imperial Bank of India on Friday, the 26th August not later than 12 o'clock noon (standard time). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

### NEW LEASES FOR FRERE ROAD PROPERTY.

The Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, writes:

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port Trust of Bombay held on Tuesday, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

A Government Notification appointing Mr. M. W. Brayshay, a member of the Board of Trustees vice Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt., C.I.E., proceeded on leave from 30th July 1927, was recorded.

The Board accepted the surrender of two existing leases at Frere Road and granted in lieu thereof two new leases for a term of 50 years, renewable for a further 49 years, for shops, godowns and residential quarters.

The Board also approved the terms of a yearly tenancy of approximately 1,000 square yards on the Mazagon Sewri Reclamation to Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co. for use as a depot for storage of iron and machinery.

## BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of July last, the Society employed in all 50 Agents, of these, 3 were on sick leave and 4 were employed office and hospital work.

The 43 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,397 individuals during the month. In 1,178 cases, the accused were fined more or less, and in 132 cases the accused were fined and their animals, viz., 134 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 54 cases, convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 47 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 193 4 in all. In 18 cases, convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals. In 21 cases, owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked and were as follows:—

303 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

# RIGVEDA AND YOUNGER AVESTA

## LEIPZIG PROFESSOR'S RESEARCH.

## MISS KRAUSE'S LECTURE AT CAMA INSTITUTE

A gathering was held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on Wednesday last to commemorate the 18th Anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, when Professor Jadunath Sarkar, M. A., C. I. E., was in the chair. The President having introduced the lecturer of the evening, Dr. Miss Charlotte Krause, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit of be Leipzig University, the latter gave a discourse on "Indo-Iranian Views on Macrocosm and Microcosm according to Prof. Johannes Hertel's recent Researches"

Miss Charlotte Krause said:—

The oldest literary documents written in Indo-European tongues are the Avesta and the Rigveda. Dr. Johannes Hertel, Professor of Indian and Iranian Philologies of Leipzig University, has done much research work during the last ten years in order to interpret their meaning and to investigate the culture and religion of the people amongst whom these ancient documents had been composed and understood. He believes a greater part of the Rigveda to have been writttn in Iran during and after the time of Zoroaster, whose date he fixes for the years 50 A. Ch. The Rigvedic tribes were temporarily settled near the Hamin Lake and were close neighbours to the Avestic tribes. The religion which is disclosed by the Rigveda and the younger Avesta, as well as by Herodotus, for the Ancient Vedic, Avestic and Persian tribes was one, nearly homogeneous, Indo-Iranian natural religion, the chief principle of which was the doctrine of the heavenly light. Light and glow was believed to surround the universe. Originally it was shut off from the world of men by the vault of the firmament, till the Supreme God, Lord of the Heaven, and embodiment of Light Himself, the Vedic Indra, smashed the stone vault with his diamond weapon. Since that time, the sky has been perforated, the openings being sun, moon and the stars through which the heavenly light is shining forth, and through which also, the heavenly water comes down to earth from the celestial ocean and the celestial river (the heavenly Ganga, the Milky Way), when it rains. The heavenly light is also contained in many natural objects such as mountains, stones, plants and in all the living creatures, whose souls are believed to be fire and light and to enter the cosmic light again after death. The gods who were worshipped (the Vedic deva) were also embodiments of concentrated light and, therefore, of supreme power and wisdom. One of them, the old god of the sky, is Ahura Mazda, the god of Zoroater's Gathas, and his name is being translated by Hertel as "Lord Intellect".

In Lord Intellect's name Zoroaster carried through his great reformation, abolishing the old devas and their bloody cults, preaching against intoxicating Haoma drink and the horrid carousals of old, against raids and the adventurous rough nomadic life, recommending the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and cattle rearing and exhorting his followers to remain on the path of Asha, of righteousness and veracity. The teachings of Zoroaster are preserved in their present form in the ancient Gathas, The Younger Avesta forms, however, a compromise between Zoroaster's doctrine and the old Iranian natural religion which was reintroduced by the Iranian priests, the Magians.

The proceedings terminated with the vote of thanks to the Lady Lecturer and the President.

## IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at four per cent.—A.P.

## AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The Associted Press understands that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned proposals of the Government of India on the report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee and that a resolution on the subject will be published in the "Gazette of India" this week.—A. P.

## POONA SUMMER MEETING.

### ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for the fifth day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday (Bank holiday):—

THE SATARA PLATE.—(Div. 1)—Distance 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III: Harrier (9-5); Tajilmulk (9-0); Shamakarna ((9.0); Grey Rosette (8-10); Murti (8-7); Baig (8.7). Miracle (8-1); Wazir (8-1); Koko (8-1); Dol Dol (8-1); Come Soon (8-1); Maharaja (7-9); Garibulmulk (7-9); Valentino (7-9); Goodbye (7-9). Shamsuzzaman (7-9); Royal (6-10); Martaban (6-10).

THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.—Finner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. White Cross (8-11); Orange Blossom (8-7); Yildiz (8-6); Savage (8-5); Wahda (8-4). Sham Soonder (8-2); Tabriz (8-1); Noman (8-1); Noor Mahal (8-1); Haboob (8-1); Malooni (8-0); Josimos (7-11); Taffah (7-9). Maroosh (7-9); Safee (7-9); Akra (7-9); Shapoor (7-5); Sudersan (6-6).

THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. III).—Distance 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III: Ferozeshah (9-8); Azedin (9-3). Nevis (9-3); Nimrod (8-10); Mooharib (8-10); Roi de Lair (8-5); Gog (8-5); Saifulzaman (8-5); Tyrant (8-5); De Souza (8-5); Palavi (8-4). Dhidha'a (8-4); Humorous (8-1); Burdon (8-1); Saad Salaam (8-1); Merchant (7-9); Shahzaman (7-5).

THE EGERTON HANDICAP. (Div. I).—Distance 1 1/4 miles.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV. Hot Stuff (9-7); Crab Apple (9-2); Alpine (9-0); Stormont (9-0); Nougat (8-11). Kilindini (8-11); Brilliant Lady (8-10); Theona (8-8); Erinite (8-5); Charles William (8-0); Toss Up (7-13). Absorbent (7-11); Frailty (7-10); Stung Again (8-0).

THE EGERTON HANDICAP. (Div. II) —Distance 1 1/4 miles.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750; A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV. Lowborn (9-7); Blyth Bachelor (9-1); Free and Easy (9.0); Rock Tint (9-0). Caesonia (8-10); Glen Tree (8-7); Belle Syme (8-3); Tres Facile (8-2); Lucy Junior (7-13). Heatwave (7-12); Knight's Cross (7-11); Headstrong (7-11); Redcot (7-5); San Fay (7-4).

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III. Daywork (9-7); Vesington Planet (9-4); Bayonne (9-3); Gaponcais (9-3); Bridault (9.0); Henrietta (8-11); Hotstuff (8-7); Pack Up (8.3); Polychrome (8-3); Co-respondent (7-13); Vijya Kumari (7-11); Silver Charm (7-9); Shiva Kumari (7-4); Philippa of Hainault (7-2); Sinhagad (7-2).

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II. Defend (9-3); Darial II (9-0); Keep It Dark (8-13); Stone Marten (8-12); L. S. D. (8.5); Leinster Wonder (8.3); Wedding Day (8-3); Kaledin (8-2); Portsoy (8-2); Nabob (7-13); Ormiston (7-13); Heron (7-13); Golden Quest (7-13). Gift O' the Glen (7-12); Heera Mahal (7-10); Husky (7-10); Four Square (7-9); Invinola (7-8); Bright Bird II (7-3).

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II. Fordney (9.4); Starboard (9-4). Wild Argosy (9-4); Coed Canlas (9-4); Dark Orient (8.13); Astre d'Or (8-8); Bridgman (8-7); Minority (8-7); Fire Star (8-6); Dark Blue (8-5); Star of India (8-5); Lucky Lad (8.3); Tristan (8.0); Iron Guard (8.0); Vainqueur (7-13); Beaver Puff (7-8); Prose and Verse (7-8); Cailis (7-5).

THE LOHAGAON PLAE. (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II. Jodi (9-7); Robert (9.6); Amalfi (9.1); Hashash (9-1); Mutashar (8-8); Amin (8-8); Tarick (8.7); Bucknell (8-7); Ghaznwan (8-4); Zulu (8-1); Ballard (7-13); Selman (7.13); Mozan (7-9). Mayiah (7-7); Cheerful (7-4); Andhra Valley (6-11).

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II. Jalmood (9.0); Hamond (9-0); Noorulmulk (8-13); Red Flag (8-13); Malikizaman (8-10); Simian (8-10); Hazal (8-9); Kandy nava (8-8); Red Prince (8-8); Mohafouz (8.7); Sultan Beg (8-6); Meried (7-8). Butterfly (7-8); Detective (7-2); Mijbas (8-4); Hatchel (8.3); Musal (8.0); Security (7-13); Kadeor Beg (7-12); Farooq (7-11); Amar (7-11); Dawood (7-10); Mosaad (7-9).

# SHIPPING

## ARRIVAL.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

S.S. Naringa, Captain Prince from Java.

## DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

S.S. Varsova, Captain Hall for Busrah.

S.S. Neuenfels, Captain Zugenmeyer for Hamburg.

S.S. Gerania, Captain Zacovich for Trieste.

S.S. Baltic, Captain Loden for Antwerp.

## LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Steamer Domala for London.

Steamer Unicoi for New York.

Steamer Korana for Calicut.

S.S. Naringa: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Naringa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Neuenfels: The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Neuenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour to Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gerania: The L. T. Company's steamer Gerania, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S.S. Baltic: The Graham T. Company's steamer Baltic, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

## ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Razmak, will arrive to-day from Aden at about 6 a.m. with the Outward mails of the 4th instant a general cargo and 79 passengers.

## IMPORTS.

S.S. Indus Maru from Nagoya, Agents: O. S. Kaisha:—

208 cases porcelain; 39 cases glassware; 145 cases porcelain ware; 35 cases porcelain toys.

From Yokai Chi: 25 bales cotton canvas sheets; 20 packages brass strings; 10 cases tin mirror; 122 cases glass beads; 20 cases glass tubes; 79 cases enamel ware; 12 cases earthern ware; 703 bales and 200 cases cotton yarn; 90 cases cotton jeans; 79 cases and 548 bales cotton shirting; 65 bales cotton drill; 10 bales red cotton cloth; 30 cases menthol voilots; 99 cases glass ware; 280 cases glass bangles; 10 bags and 8 bundles rice; 21 packages provisions; 13 cases match paper; 36 cases porcelain cases; 13 cases wooden umbrella sticks; 59 cases brass circles.

## EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

S.S. Razmak for London: 1 bundle cotton durries, M. M. and Co.

For Marseills: 1 case crocodile skins, K. B. Mazagonwaila.

S.S. China for London: 5 bales carpets, 4 bales lamb skins, 5 cks Lizard skins, Cox and King Ltd.; 22 cwt. raisins, 180 cwt. apricots kernals, G. Sachadina.

S.S. Domala for London: 2,100 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, J. Travers and Sons; 2,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, N. V. Velmohmed; 2,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, B. H. Lele and Co.

For Ghent: 125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 593 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hull: 2,000 cwt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwt. castor seed, D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwt. mowraseed, 6,800 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

## GOKAK FREE FROM CHOLERA

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, August 17.

"Vice" the diseased pleader Mr. N. J. Dongre, LL.B., Mr. D. K. Patil, B.A. LL.B., is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Gokak.

The town and taluka of Gokak is free from cholera. There was not a single new attack in the last three weeks. The additional doctor who was sent on cholera duty, has gone to Hungund (Bijapur) district as the cholera is increasing in that side.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

**AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Early advanced 25 points on reports of rains. Later declined on profit-taking. Rally towards close.**

**LOCAL:—Early decline on profits-taking ollowed by strong Liverpool Cables—Close excited**

**PRIVATE CABLES:—**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N.Y.: October highest 19.93 (10-38 a.m.) lowest 19.53 (1-44 p.m.)

Realising and professional selling.

Liverpool 9-30 a.m.:

Light rains Arkansas. Heavy rains in Oklahoma.

Liverpool 8-50 p.m.:—Liverpool market advanced on reports of heavy rains in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi Valley.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Slightly favourable to growth. Further weevil aetivity.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report East Belt favourable, Central and West fair, weevil all Texas light. Undertone remains steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th inst. as under:

"Trade buying on decline. Confidence increasing."

## AMERICANS.

August 18.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened firm and improved 25 points on reports of rains. Later on prices declined 40 points on realising and professional selling. At the decline there was some recovery and prices closed irregular 5 points higher to 5 points lower. Spot Cotton remained unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market closed 2 points higher. Spot Cotton ruled unchanged.

The Liverpool futures market opened 14 to 16 points higher but eased off somewhat on profit-taking. Later on prices firmed upon reports of heavy rains and prices closed 13 to 17 points higher.

Spot Cotton prices improved 21 points to 10.57d. per lb. with sales of ready cotton 6,000 bales.

Watkins Bureau in the mid-month report estimate the condition of the growing crop at 66.8 per cent. indicating a crop of 13-1/2 million bales.

The weekly weather report is slightly favourable. East belt is favourable and Central and West unfavourable. The report adds that the weevil damage in Texas is slight. There is further activity of weevils but the damage so far appears normal.

## LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

In sympathy with quiet advices from New York the local market opened at Rs. 405/- for Broach Apl/May delivery. General Profit taking took the market lower to Rs. 401/8. At this level there was some scattered buying and prices improved. Later on better Liverpool cables helped the advance and the market closed as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | | | | |
| July/Aug | 380 | 382 | 379 | 382 |
| Apl/May | 405 | 406/8 | 401/8 | 406/8 |
| Oomra | | | | |
| Dec/Jan | 374 | 376/8 | 372/8 | 376/8 |
| Bengal | | | | |
| Dec/Jan | 340 | 342 | 340 | 342 |

## SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Liverpool was reported to 18 points higher, causing excitement in the local market. Prices opened at Rs. 410/- and improved further on reports of rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Closing prices were as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | | | | |
| July/Aug | 387 | 388 | 387 | 388 |
| Apl May | 410 | 411/8 | 409/8 | 411/8 |
| Oomra | | | | |
| Dec/Jan | 380 | 381/8 | 380 | 381/8 |
| Bengal | | | | |
| Dec/Jan | 346 | 348/8 | 346 | 348/8 |

## DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Dec/Jan | | | | 345 |
| Broach Apl/May | | | | 408 |
| Broach July/Aug | | | | 384 |
| Oomra Dec/July | | | | 378 |
| Brach | 397 | 393 | 387 | 382 |
| S./D. | 404 | 400 | 394 | 388 |
| P./A. | 401 | 394 | 387 | 381 |
| K./V. | 389 | 386 | 381 | 376 |
| Dholera | 385 | 382 | 377 | 372 |
| Kalajin | 399 | 395 | 391 | 386 |
| Surat | 450 | 446 | 442 | |
| Rajpipla | 445 | 441 | 437 | |
| Navsari | 460 | 456 | 452 | |
| Southern-Western | | 387 | 383 | 379 |
| Comptah | | 412 | 408 | 404 |

## READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Vardhman Bros. | Morvi | 307 |
| 200 | Do. | Anjar | 307 |
| 100 | Tata Mill | Lyalpur | 365 |
| 200 | Ralli Bros | Kalajin | 375 |
| 100 | E. Spinner & Co. | C. P. 1 | 392 |
| 100 | Forbes & Co. | Broach | 392 |
| 100 | Hindustan Mill | Bengal | 361 |
| 100 | Ralli Bros. | Bijapur | 365 |
| 200 | K. Devchand & Co. | Bengal | 345/350 |

(Ready Cotton Market closed on Friday and Saturday.)

## PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Bhadon | 4 8 6 |
| Wheat Asuj | 4 11 9 |
| Gram | 4 1 0 |
| Barley Asuj | 3 4 9 |
| Cottonseed Bhadon | 4 0 0 |
| Rapeseed | 7 14 0 |

LOCAL RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4 7 0 to 4 14 0 |
| Gram | 3 14 0 to 4 2 0 |
| Barley | 3 3 0 to 3 4 0 |
| Cottonseed | 3 14 0 |
| Rapeseed | 7 12 0 to 8 4 0 |
| Rapeseed Oil | 19 10 0 |
| Market Arrivals:— | |
| Wheat | 800 mds. |
| Gram | 400 mds. |
| Barley | 100 mds. |

Remarks:—Market steady.

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 17th inst.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 11,998 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,920 ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 140 ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 99 ,, |
| Poppyseeds | 82 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 4,953 ,, |
| Castorseed | 391 ,, |
| Rice | 10,711 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 134 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 8,894 ,, |
| Gram | 134 ,, |
| Joowar | 3,315 ,, |
| Maize | 214 ,, |
| Barley | 569 ,, |
| Bajree | 1,644 ,, |
| Coal | 2,060 Tons. |

## MESSRS. VURDHMAN CO. ON COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 18.

AMERICA.

After the immediate bullish effect of the Bureau crop estimate was felt in prices, long liquihation leading to South selling has been the general feature till last Monday when heavy buyings on unfavourable weather and prospects of a further reduction in the Crop took the market considerably up continuously for three days. The net advance over the week is 30 points for January futures

It may be in order to expect just in front of us a set back in the nature of a reaction but there is no change in the fundamental position of cotton which is getting stronger every day. As days pass on there is bound to be a number of private estimates of condition considerably below the Government estimate early—this month, and whatever be the ultimate outturn the crop will be sufficiently "killed" for the present. Therefore, we look for a considerable advance from the present level. The fact that the growers and the spinners have not yet come closer together may cause wide fluctuations but there is absolutely no reason why cotton should become permanently cheap. We advise purchases at every dip for a long pull unmindful of any temporary cessation of active buying.

BOMBAY.

Since our last report prices in the local market dropped to Rs. 385 for April/May Broach in sympathy with America, but a wave of considerable buying followed and prices touched Rs. 410.

Next week the Government Department will announce the acreage under cotton cultivation in India and trade can get a better idea of the supply for the season. There is no denying the fact that there will be scarcity of stapled cotton.

Our friends at Osaka, Japan cable us as under.—

Dated 17th August 1927.

"Think new duty not much effect on cotton. Though market dull at present on account of small demand for actual cotton yarn and cloth. Mills should buy old crop further 200,000 bales."

Japanese houses have made purchases of New Khandesh Fine January on a good scale, although not in the same proportion as last season. This is due on account of weakness in Yarn Market. Lately Yarn and Cloth market have shown signs of Improvement.

The sentiment in the local forward market is undoubtedly bullish and sellers are scarce. Resistance offered at lower prices appears to us that trade will not pay any attention to small depressions and that prices will be carried up too far within a short time.

## THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 48/10; highest Rs. 49; closing Rs. 48/14.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 45/8; highest Rs. 45/14; closing Rs. 45/13.

Cottonseed January delivery opening Rs. 4/8/3; closing Rs. 4/8/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 53/14; highest Rs. 54; closing Rs. 53/15.

# BULLION MARKET.

## SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

The silver market ruled steady and closed as under:—

Ready 57/5.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shravan | 57/1/6 | 57/5 | 56/15 | 57/5 |
| Bhadarwa | 57/2/6 | 57/7 | 57 | 57/7 |
| Asho | 57/3/6 | 57/8 | 57/1 | 57/8 |

Shanghai Exchange opened 2 5 7/8 closed 2.5 3/4.

## GOLD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 21 | 8 | 0 |
| Shravan | 21 | 8 | 3 |
| Shardarwa | 21 | 8 | 6 |

## EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

**LONDON—**
Bank's selling T T 1 5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
**PARIS—**
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
**JAPAN—**
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4
**HONGKONG—**
Bank's selling D D 134-1/4.
**SHANGHAI—**
Bank's selling D D 168-3/4.
**SINGAPORE—**
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
**NEW YORK—**
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London Gold per oz. Ready 84.10 3/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/2.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/8.
Tone of Silver.—Firm. India sold. China bought. America came in as a buyer after the price had been fixed. China was a buyer at a lower rate.
American Cross Rate.—dol. 4.86-1/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 17/32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In better demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. The market has ruled steady but quiet.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Aug/Sept Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
Jammagar C. I. F:—
Shipment August Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment September Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12.
Tone:—Steady.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £114-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9.3/4 |
| National Bank | £49-3/4 |
| Eastern Bank | £6.1/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 per cent | £87 |
| Conversion Loan | £76.5/8 |
| Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. | £101-3/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. | £56.1/2 Nominal |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan | £61-1/8 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan | £70-7/8 |
| Consols | £54-3/4 |
| War Loan 5 per cent. | £101.3/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent. | £94-1/8 |

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bil's, 3 months 4-3/8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-17/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20-44-1/4 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.13-1/8 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.93 |
| T T Madrid on London | 28.82 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.21 |
| T T Paris on London | 124.02 |
| T T London on Prague | 164.00 |
| T T Milan on London | Unquoted |

# NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

## NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 19.70+.02 |
| December | 19.99+.04 |
| January | 20.08+.05 |
| March | 20.25+.05 |
| May | 20.35—.05 |
| Middling Spot | 19.95 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 19.57+.02 |
| January | 19.92+.02 |
| Middling Spot | 19.15 |

## NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 17.

New York 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 19.84 |
| January | 20.16 |
| March | 20.35 |
| New York. Noon Call. | |
| October | 19.69 |
| January | 20.00 |
| March | 20.19 |
| New Orleans 9 a.m. | |
| October | 19.73 |
| January | 20.09 |
| March | 20.23 |

## RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports | 20,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| Day's Exports to th eContinent | 18,000 |

## INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Good | 8.15+.20 |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 8.35+.20 |
| Scinde, Fine | 8.55+.20 |
| Bengal, Good F | 8.15+.20 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 8.35+.20 |
| Bengal Fine | 8.55+.20 |
| Oomra, Good | 8.55+.20 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 8.80+.20 |
| Oomra, Fine | 9.05+.20 |
| Broach, Good | 8.85+.20 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 9.15+.20 |
| Broach, Fine | 9.45+.20 |

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 18.81+.19 |
| September | 18.91+.19 |
| October | 19.03+.19 |
| November | 19.20+.19 |
| December | 19.16+.20 |
| January | 19.12+.21 |
| February | 19.08+.21 |
| March | 19.05+.21 |
| April | 19.05+.21 |
| May | 19.04+.21 |
| June | 19.04+.21 |
| July | 19.04+.21 |
| August | 19.04+.21 |
| Sakelaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 19.75+.25 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 10.36+.17 |
| September | 10.40+.16 |
| October | 10.48+.17 |
| November | 10.51+.17 |
| December | 10.59+.18 |
| January | 10.64+.16 |
| February | 10.65+.16 |
| March | 10.68+.15 |
| April | 10.68+.15 |
| May | 10.73+.15 |
| June | 10.72+.14 |
| July | 10.71+.13 |
| August | 10.66+.13 |
| Middling Spot | 10.57+.21 |

## SALES.

| Liverpool, Aug. 17. | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 700 |

## WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 17.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 53/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 54/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Value Aug/Sept. 53/9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment Buyers August 54/6.

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 17

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £8/17/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £17/7/6
Rapeseed, Toria.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £17/6

## LINSEED.

London, Aug. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment paid & sellers Aug/Sept. £17/17/6.
Shipment Buyers Sept/Oct. £17/17/6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Afloat to London paid £16/0/0.
Linseed, Bombay.
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £18/15/0

## LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid & sellers Sept/Dec. 31/9
Delivery paid & sellers Jan/Apl. 32/3

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 17.

Para Rubber.—
Value Sept/Oct. 1/4.

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## SMALL MARKET NARROW TRADING.

## SECURITIES DECLINE FURTHER

**MILL SHARES:—** Bombay, Aug. 18.

Cotton Mill shares ruled quiet but steady in a narrow market. There was only small business passing and prices closed unchanged.

**MISCELLANEOUS:—**

Tata Iron shares ruled steady. Tata Powers were quiet. Cement shares ruled steady.

**SECURITIES:—**

To-day 3-1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper recorded further low level of Rs. 75-6-6 when some covering arrested the decline with some improvement in prices. The tone continues weak and believe in further drop.

## BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 78/8.
Baroda (100 50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/12.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50.25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd) 8 p. c. 92-8.
Imperial (500) p.c. 1415.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 315.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

## CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1,28 2.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
Ondian Cement (250) 190/10.
Katni Cement (100) ,0) 175.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 620.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 7,54.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2) p.c. 142
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Domb (100) 5.1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

**ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.**

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 807/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 967/8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 145.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 30, 1090.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O.( 1,000) 555.
Tata Power. P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548/12
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 809.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 667/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 400.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 935.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 547/8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8. 485
Central (100) 20, 423/12.
Crescent (100) 208/12
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 140.
Dawn (250) 80, 715
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil 17/8.
Fuzulbhoy Mil's (200) 20, xo 916 4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 135/10.
Indore Malwa (100) 383-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching 100 11, 233/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,285.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 108/12.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 137/8.
Meyer Sassoon )160) 90.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 312/8.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mill 230, 260.
Pearl Mill (250) 573-12.
Phoenix (100) 10, 395.
Simplex (100) 177/8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 25/8

## SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 1st Sept. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 75/10 1945-55 Rs. 107/3; 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/4
Tone of Market.—Easy.

## LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 17.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 25.1/8 |
| Forward | 25-3/16 |

## LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 17.

Bar Gold, fine, per oz. £4-4-10 3/4

## DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 17.

Demand Bills 485.75

## COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c & f Calcutta.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug/Sept. per cwt | 14/10.1/2 |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt | 14/10-1/2 |
| Jan/Mar. per cwt | 15/1-1/2 |
| c & f Bombay— | |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt | 15/0-1/4 |
| c & f Karachi.— | |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt | 15/1 |

Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 518/12.
Swan Mills (100) 153/12.
Tata Mills (100) 81-14.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 272 8
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Corporation 12-) Rs. 106 656-4
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) XP 237-8
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 208/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9 5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-100 25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 1?
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 1/25/12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-160 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 602/8.
Seindia Steam (15) 1, 16/2.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4. 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91-8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 51/9.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 158-12.
Telephone Co. (50) 36
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAULMENTS

TODAY.

Rovers Cup Football: Lancashire Fusiliers vs Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of Aug. 4, ex. s.s. "Naldera" due at 6 a.m.

Meeting to devise means of relief for flood-stricken, etc., Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m., Miss M. A. Tata presiding.

### GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Pathology Department, to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

### SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of this School, Principal H. R. Hamley of the Secondary Training College will deliver a lecture on "The Possibilities of Educational Research in India" at the University South Wing, First Floor, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

### SHRI KRISHNA JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS.

The Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay, will celebrate the Shri Krishna Brith Anniversary Day to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) when an interesting and instructive programme will be gone through.

### STUDENTS AND FLOOD RELIEF.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Muslim Students' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Catholic Students' Union, when a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road to sympathise with the distressed people of Gujerat and Kathiawar, to take steps to collect funds for their relief and to request the Principals of the local Colleges to grant leave of absence to those students whose services are needed in the affilicted area. Miss M. A. Tata, Bar-at-law will preside.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Hobson, on return from leave, to act as Additional District Supperintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, C.I.E., on return from leave, to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. D. Healy.

Mr. D. Healy, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. R. H. Haslam.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, on relief, to do duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. H. S. Needham proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. W. Gerrard, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Mr. A. W. Pryde to act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. M. P. La Bouchardiere.

Mr. B. B. Sarkar to be Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona, for a period of five years. He will be on probation for the first year of his appointment.

Dr. K. B. Lele, has been placed on general duty at the Bai Motlibai and Sir D M. Petit Hospitals, Bombay, with effect from 1st August 1927.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

### JANUARY.

### NEW YORK.

| | August 18. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 20.08 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 20.26 |
| Difference | +.18 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 20.05 |
| Difference | —.03 |

### LIVERPOOL.

| | August 18. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.64 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.65 |
| Difference | +.01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.67 |
| Difference | +.63 |
| Broach Expectation | Rs. 406. |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London, Aug. 18. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 25 4 0 |
| | Plus 0 2 0 |
| Silver Forward | 25 5 0 |
| | ,, 0 2 0 |

Tone of Market.—India and China bought.

## INCREASE IN TRAMWAY FARES

### REPORT SENT BACK FOR RECONSIDERATION

### DR. VIEGAS CHAMPIONS PEOPLES' CAUSE

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday dissecussion was resumed on the report of the Tramways and Telephone Committee regarding the question of fares to be levied by the Tramways Company. Again a heated discussion ensued in which it was argued by several councillors that the company, being a public utility corporation, was not entitled to earn more than five and a half per cent of dividend while others submitted and threatened that under the Deed of Concession the Municipal Corporation was bound to grant the increased fare and if it did not, the tramways company was entitled to levy extra fare. Three amendments were moved all in the main recommending to refer the matter back to the Tramways Committee for reconsideration and suggesting certain details. Ultimately the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta which was plain and simple, "That the report be referred to the Tramway's Committee for reconsideration" was agreed to by a large majority. The Corporation also approved and adopted the draft address to be presented to Rev. C. F. Andrews on his arrival in Bombay next week.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, president, being a shareholder, the chair was occupied by Mr. B. G. Horniman. The recommendations of the Tramways Committee were:

(1) That in supersession of the existing fare arrangements the Tramways Company be authorized to charge a uniform fare of one anna for a "direct" ticket on the whole of the Company's present system and on any future extensions that may be made. (2) That a charge of an extra half-anna be made for the issue of a "transfer" ticket. (3) That the existing Transfer Regulations be otherwise unchanged. (4) That the Tramways Company be asked to give an undertaking that they would maintain their present tramway service intact and will not reduce any direct service running at present, and (5) That the aforesaid arrangement be made permanent.

Mr. P. J. Murzban who had last Monday seconded the proposition of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to approve and adopt the above report repudiated the suggestion that the Tramways Committee was not mindful of the public interests. He submitted that the committee had weighed all the arguments for and against the recommendations very carefully and they came to the conclusion that the public interests would not suffer if the Tramways Company was given an increased fare of half anna on the transfer tickets. All the three lacs of passangers, he said, travelled by tramway cars per day did not use direct cars but half of them only travelled directly while the other half broke their journeys, he therefore submitting that only fifty per cent of the travelling public would be affected by the increased fare.

PRESERVE PEOPLES' RIGHTS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the first amendment that the report be referred back to the Tramways Committee with the expression of the corporations opinion that the rights, privileges and fares secured to the public under the Deed of Concession should be preserved and maintained and if necessary counsel's opinion should be taken whether the municipal corporation was bound to accept arbitration for settling the fares on extension lines.

Dr. Viegas said a good deal was said about the rights of the Tramways Company and he thought that the company had exercised magnetic and hypnotic influence upon Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy who moved the resolution and who stood before the corporation as counsel of the Tramways Company rather than as a representative of the citizens of Bombay. The Tramways Company, he said, was already charging too much and there was no necessity to give any increase. The company was paying handsome ate of interest while to the Municipal Corporation it gave Rs. 3,000, per mile for using roads on the old lines, and only Rs. 1,500 per mile for the new extensions. He asked by whose authority the Tramways Company had issued transfer-tickets which it was not entitled to do without the consent of the Corporation.

PRESENT TO MR. BYRAMJEE.

Dr. J. N. Choksey thought that even if Rs. two lacs were given to a counsel he would not have put the case of the Tramways Company so ably and there was a rumour in the city that the shareholders of the company were going to subscribe for Mr. Byramjee a handsome present. The people, he said, were so poor that most of them lived on behalf a cup of tea and half a loaf a day and an increased fare on their frugal income would, increase their handicaps.

Dr. M. N. Bulsar also supported the amendment and said the Tramways Company made apart from the tram cars also a good profit on the bus traffic.

EXTRAORDINARY PROFITEERING.

Mr. E. E. Heerjeebadin pointed out that the chief concern of the corporation was the public interest and not the interest of the company. He was informed that the company did not make use of all their tram cars for public use and the service as given by the company was so far not satisfactory. The Tata Hydro Electric Co. supplied the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. electric energy at the rate of six pies per unit while the company charged four annas per unit to the public which was exhorbitant. He therefore moved another amendment that the report of the Tramways Committee be referred back to the committee with a request that they should consider the advisibility of introducing the zone system. The zone should be of two miles and that for every two zones the fare should be an anna and half an anna more for the distance of over two zones.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded the amendment and said the bus service as well as the new constructed lines did not give any profit to the company.

MR. TAIRSEE FOR INCREASE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the fares of the old lines were fixed by the Deed of Concession while for the new lines the increase was subject to the approval of the corporation. If the corporation and the company did not agree the matter was to be decided by arbitration. When the Tank Bunder line was to be constructed the corporation assured the company that the question of fares would be considered. Under the Bombay Tramways Co., Act of 1874 the company was entitled to charge three annas for three miles and as far as six annas for six miles of journey. Unfortunately, he said, this clause was not anulled when the Deed of Concession was drawn up and it was still operative, if the company insisted. He removed the apprehension by giving the assurance that if the increased fare was sanctioned as recommended in the report the Tramways Company would run direct cars from Colaba to Lal Bag and the number of cars will be the same as heretofore. The Bombay public travelled at the average 2 1|2 miles only and not five miles and he did not think the increase would in any way affect them adversely. If the proposals of the committee were not agreeable he asked the critics to put forward their suggestions for considerations.

Dr. Javle moved that the report be recorded.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the amendement.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved a fourth amendment that the report be referred to the committee for reconsideration. Mr. Jamnadas said it was often forgotten by the champions of the Tramways Company that it was a public utility company and that it was a monopolized service. Their guiding principle should be that the interest earned by the company need not be out of reasonable proportion. The railways were monopolised bodies and yet gave only 5 1|2 per cent interest while the Tramways Co. gave as much as 14 per cent. When the Muncipal Corporation will take up the control of the company after twenty years it will have to pay for the reserves, an profits besides Rs. 40 lacs to the company. The demand of the company for the increase was responsible for the greed and gullibility of certain councillors but he uged the house not to be carried away by momentary inspiration.

Mr. P. G. Shashrubudhe seconded the amendment.

The closure was moved at this stage and the question being put to the vote the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas was carried by a large majority Mr. Hirjeebehdin withdrew his amendment.

## ADDRESS TO MR. ANDREWS

### OPPONENT OF RACIAL DISERMINATION

Dr. S. S. Batliwala then occupied the chair and on the motion of Mr. Pothan Joseph seconded by Dr. J. C. Cursetji the following draft address to be presented next week to Rev. C. F. Andrews was agreed to:—

To The Rev. C. F. Andrews, M.A.

Sir,—We, the President and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, offer you on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay a warm and grateful welcome on the occasion of your return to this country after a further period of strenuous and devoted service to the cause of our fellow countrymen in South Africa.

You have for the past twenty years worked in this country and on behalf of its people. You began your mission as an educationist in Delhi, but throughout your career, you have combined many and varied services to India as a friend of the poor, and a champion of Indians abroad.

From a very early stage you interested yourself in the amelioration of Indian emigrants in various parts of the world. Your moral intuition enabled you to realze the intrinsic wrong of people being subjected to an inferior status on the ground of race and colour. The singular purity of your motives has led you to condemn the oppression of untouchables in India, even as you fought against the helotry of Indians in the Colonies.

In South Africa, British Guiana, Fiji Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika you have done great and memorable services on behalf of the Indian people. Bombay has reason to be particularly thankful to you, because a large section of Colonial settlers belonged originally to our Presidency.

The South African problem assumed a most formidable aspect after the War, especially when proposals were mooted favouring the segregation of Indians and the progressive deprivation of civic rights was threatened against Indian residents. The failure of the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement raised the South African issue into a national question on which Indians of all parties, creeds and communities were united, and the Government of India sought to have a fair and direct settlement with the South Africa Government.

The Members of this Corporation have been following the developments of the last five years with anxiety and apprehension, and our records will show some evidence of the interest reflected throughout India in the South African problem.

When the Government of India and the South African Government appointed deputations with the object of exploring all avenues of agreement, you ardently supported the way of negotiation, mutual understanding and honourable compromise. During the negotiations you played a remarkable part by the spirit of goodwill you created and the confidence you inspired. The messages you sent to India, heartened our people. As you have now returned, leaving your task of mediation in the hands of a distinguished Indian, we all hope that your timely services will continue to bear fruit, and establish complete trust and understanding between the two countries.

You have been a staunch opponent of racial discrimination and you have been a high-souled protagonist of peace on terms of justice and equality.. We wish you long and prosperous years in the furtherance of your mission, and we express through this the highest honour in our gift, the sentiment of a gratitude which is universal throughout Inda, in recognition of your services as an apostle of peace on earth and good-will among men.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## ARRESTED INSOLVENT.

### APPLICATION FOR RELEASE.

An application was made before Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court by Mr. Jinnah to release one Yusuf Ajam Gulamhussein, an insolvent under arrest.

Yusuf Ajam who is a big sugar merchant was arrested at Rander, near Surat under a warrant of the High Court under Section 34 of the Insolvency Act which was executed by the Rander police at the instance of the Official Assignee of Bombay.

Mr. Jinnah for the insolvent.

Mr. Coltman, on behalf of the creditors Mr. P.C. Ghose, Solicitor of Calcutta and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris of Bombay, opposed the application for release.

Mr. Coltman submitted that the liabilities of the insolvent to these creditors were Rs. 3 lakhs. He had failed to give information to the Official Assignee about his affairs. He had made affidavits in 1921 in Calcutta High Court stating that his firm owned properties at Mauritius, Bombay and other places worth Rs. 14 lakhs. He must properly account for these properties

His Lordship remarked that the adjudication order was made as far back as 1925, and unless the insolvent satisfied the court that he had discharged all his obligations under the Act or given explanation for their non-performance, he could not be released.

Mr. Jinnah for the insolvent, stated that the insolvent had just returned from Mecca when he was arrested, and he had no time to file a schedule. Counsel agreed to do the needful in the matter.

His Lordship ordered the insolvent to be released on condition that he should attend the Official Assignee's office from day to day and furnish that officer all information as to his assets and liabilities, and that he should not leave Bombay without his permission.

## FOOT BALL.

### ROVERS TOURNAMENT

WILTSHIRES BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

Thursday's match between the Wiltshires and Bombay Gym. in the Rovers Tournament provided an exciting match, the former winning by two goals to nil. The soldiers had a pretty heavy side out and they took full advantage of this. The first half was decidedly in favour of the Wilts but their inside forwards missed two glorious opportunities and the interval arrived with a blank score board. In the following moiety the pace increased and there were some thrilling incidents in the Gymkhana goal when Nichol distinguished himself with a masterful display of good goal-keeping. Running out at the right moment he always succeeded in forstalling the kick-and-run tactics of the Wilts, and for a time his charge remained intact. Following two dangerous corners, however, the soldiers in mass formation forced the ball into the net for the first goal. This reverse had an inspiring effect on the Gym. and from now on they were a vastly improved side. Pitt showed great judgment in "trapping" the ball and his judicious passes resulted in several dangerous movements. Innes played an untiring game on the left wing and time and again the local forwards were on the verge of scoring; but luck seemed to be against them, and just as often the ball managed to miss the goal by inches. In the defence Terry and Irvine formed a strong combination and though the military forwards were fast they could not break through. The Gym. iontinued to attack, but a few minutes before the end, the Wilt's inside-side send in a fine angle shot which lodged the ball high in the far corner of the net and full-time arrived with the visitors leading by two goals.

| | |
|---|---|
| WILTSHIRES | 2 goals. |
| BOMBAY GYM. | Nil. |

Referee: E. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Lancashire Fusiliers vs. Colaba United.

### SATURDAY'S CHARITY-MATCH

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—in their eagerness at the prospect of Mohan Bagans coming over here Football enthusiasts are requested not to ignore the cause we have all at heart. On the other hand it is our duty to see that the event in question meets with a remarkable success.

Mohan Bagans are not an invincible team, they have their many defects too. There is a rumour that if the weather does not permit, the play will have to be postponed to a later date and that there will be also some public signals indicating commencement of the game. Both of these ideas sound good so long as fine display of the game is concerned and if they are adhered to I have no doubt that an unusual impression will be created in quarters where charity organisations are not given their due weight.

Will the W. I. F. A. take a broader view of the situation and treat the public befitting a notable occassion like thisi. Yours etc.

Rabindra Nath Sarkhei.

Bombay, J. K. Bldg. 5, Room 31, Gamdevi Road.

## FAMOUS MOHAN BAGAN

The news of the arrival of the famous Mohan Bagan Football team of Calcutta will send a thrill of enthusiasm in the sport-loving public. A grand contest has been organised the proceeds of which will go to alleviate the sufferings of the flood stricken.

## FALSE CHEQUES GALORE

### ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY TO 10 CHARGES.

### SENTENCED TO 39 MONTHS R. I.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, on Thursday in the cases in which Jugulkishore Agarwalla alias Banwarilal Sahaya, a U. P. Hindu stood charged with cheating. Jugulkishore was convicted and sentenced to 39 months' rigorous imprisonment while Ramchandra Bholasingh, a co-accused in one of the cases against Jugulkishore was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default to four months' hard labour.

In all 11 charge-sheets were framed against the accused who it was alleged had carried on a systematic campaign of cheating by issuing false cheques and Hundis to various people, all those cheques and Hundis being post dated. The accused took advances on such documents representing himself in several cases as a ruling chief, in one case as Raja of Monghyr and in another as the son-in-law of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Shivlal. One of the persons so cheated was Mr. Gonsalves, a contractor who alleged that he had given Rs. 3,000 to the accused on the latter's giving him a Hundi. The aggregate amount involved came Rs. 5,800.

The accused pleaded guilty to 10 charges out of 11 preferred against him and denied having received Rs. 3,000 from Gonsalves. The accused stated that he had obtained only Rs. 3,200 from various people.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on all the charges against him and sentenced as above.

## "CHRONICLE" PRIZE SCHEME

Mrs. F. M. Fernandes, gets the prize for approximately answer to question No. IV: What will be the total subscription to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund upto 15th inst?

Answer: 4,29,465-0-0.

No correct answers to question Nos. V and VII were received.

## WILDLY CHEERED BY THOUSANDS

### WOOLAROO'S SUCCESSFUL LANDING

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Honolulu.—Aloha has landed and wins the second Dole prize. Woolaroo took 26 hours and 20 minutes. Many thousands wildly cheered Woolaroo, whose arrival was greeted by a salute of bombs bursting the air. Pilot Goehel stepped out, dressed in lounge suit and spotless linen. Davis, the navigator wore the naval uniform. Woolaroo started last from Oakland.—Reuter.

### MRS. JENSEN'S DELIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Mrs. Jensen, wife of the pilot of Aloha broke through ranks of military police and raced to Geobel's side, narrowly escaping the whirling propeller. She exclaimed "God bless you. Cant you tell me something about Martin? Is he still in the air? Where do you think he will be?" She threw her arms about the flyer and kissed him several times before the Governor Farrington and the prize-giver. Dole could reach him.—Reuter.

## OVERDUE AEROPLANES

### NAVAL AUTHORITIES ALARMED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Honolulu.—Naval authorities are alarmed as to the fate of the monoplane "Golden Eagle" the and "biplane" "Miss Doran" Both are overdue and are believed to have come down owing to lack of fuel. Intensive search for floating planes has been ordered and warning to keep sharp lookout broadcast to all ships—Reuter.

### CATTLE AND BUILDINGS SWEPT BY TORRENT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Moscow.—Scores of people have been drowned and numerous buildings and cattle swept away by a torrent from the mountain river that overflowed its banks following hurricane near Delijean Armeria.—Reuter.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir John Shea, Adjutant General in India, arrived in Madras on Wednesday. He left for Calcutta.—A. P.

### "BAL RAM MURTY" DEAD.

Mr. D. L. Pupala alias "Bal Ram Murty" the famous Telgu Sandow of Bombay died on Thursday morning at 11 a.m. at his residence at Kamathipura. He was a well-known wrestler and a good cricketer. Last year he was one of the reserves of the Guadrangular Team. He was only 28, and leaves a brother a widowed mother, his wife and two daughters behind him.

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# The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1927.


## STRAIGHTFORWARD AND STATESMANLIKE.

Dr. M. A. Ansari has rendered a distinct service to his country by speaking out as he has done in his interview to the Associated Press which we published yesterday. The pronouncement that he has made in that interview is at once courageous and statesmanlike and, above all, straightforward. It is as characteristic of the true patriot that he is, as it is opportune. Dr Ansari is an avowed No-Changer in politics. Now the No-Changers, with few exceptions, have, during the last two years and more, followed a course of action which can only be described as a sterile one. The exceptions among them, under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi, have devoted themselves to the quiet but invaluable work of building from the bottom upwards. The majority of No-Changers have, however, either remained inactive or been content to play the role of carping critics of their fellow-Congressmen working in the Councils. This state of things could hardly be allowed to continue longer in the interests of the country. As an eminent No-Changer himself, Dr. Ansari has given them as well as the rest of their fellow-countrymen a lead which was expected from one whose public career has throughout been marked by rare courage, remarkable self-effacement and uncompromising probity. By speaking out as he has done, he may incur the displeasure of some of the leaders who have either become misleaders or have ceased to lead. But Dr. Ansari has never determined his public activity by any consideration of personal popularity. Like an honest patriot, who has been chosen to lead his countrymen, he does not want them, as he says, to back a wrong horse and we have no doubt having read and digested all that he has to say, his countrymen will realise that in placing their trust in him, they will be backing the horse that will win the race for them. For, what greater service could one render to his fellow-countrymen than to bring home to them the necessity of turning the searchlight inwards and grasping the realities of the situation with a view to find the right guidance for their action? Who will deny that what we need most to-day, is such a self-analysis?

Dr. Ansari has given a powerful stimulus to this urgent process of national self-analysis by sharing with his countrymen the views which he has come "to hold after the last few years of constant endeavour, of tribulation, of suffering and of experience which the country has gone through" and which, I have not been no doubt, protest if it were declared that formed in haste or with any bias or prejudice but have been hammered by hard knocks and severe blows often very hurting and painful." Now the outstanding reality of the situation is that we seem to be losing ground in several directions and the bureaucracy is in proportion growing stronger, more supercilious and more defiant. Not a few of our foremost leaders are overwhelmed with despair and there is much in our present position to try our faith and to justify this despair. But, there is no doubt, gloomy as is the prospect, the mood of despair is only a passing phase and, in any case, we shall be untrue to ourselves and our country and unworthy of it, if we allow ourselves to be overwhelmed by such despondency. Dr. Ansari has, therefore, done well to emphasise his firm faith in the Non-co-operation movement and to express his dissent with the view of those who blame that movement for all the ills of the country "because it has not achieved all that was expected of it or rather because we failed to do all that the leader of this movement expected us to do." No country has won its freedom as a gift from another nation. And India having rightly eschewed violence, Dr. Ansari gives expression to the views of all patriotic Indians when he says that "apart from any very extraordinary and unexpected occurrences we shall win back our freedom only by self-discipline, self-organisation and self-help and through a movement in which we would be obliged to resort to direct action in some shape or form." But the very fact that we cannot win freedom without direct action imposes on us the immense responsibility of stern self-discipline which, again, cannot be attained without co-operation among ourselves. Nothing is easier than to pay lip-service to a programme of immediate civil disobedience. But, is such a programme capable of being carried out in the near future? We must find the answer to this question in the causes which are responsible for our failure during the last four years to become as vigorous and staunch Non-Co-operators as we were in 1920-21 and as most of us ardently wish to be. The causes are vividly described by Dr. Ansari. He says: 'If one thing has been responsible for that (the failure) more than another, it is our inter-communal dissensions. In fact, to my mind, these alone have been the cause of our failure. It is due to these that the Congress itself has lost so much of its popularity. It has been relegated in many of the provinces to a secondary place and preference is being given to communal organisations and specially to those which are militant. The body of the Congress itself is hopelessly divided into political camps which are mutually distrustful and antagonistic. The country is one vast camp of warring communal factions bent on destroying each other and appealing to the authorities to protect them from the murderous onslaughts of one against the other. The general peace in the country is maintained, not by our respect for the life, honour and property of our brothers but by the fear of the bayonet, the armoured car and the bombing aeroplane of our alien rulers." Is it possible under those conditions to offer any effective resistance to the Government? All right-thinking Indians but those who wilfully refuse to face facts will well accept Dr. Ansari's answer that it is not possible to do so. But if it is not possible now, it does not mean that it is not possible in the future. We cannot make an abject surrender. We must quietly prepare for the next encounter.

Having correctly diagnosed the disease from which our body politic is suffering, Dr. Ansari, like a true physician, has suggested the right remedies. In the forefront of these he very properly places the question of welding the various communities of India into a single solid nation—a question which he regards as one of life and death. The doors of the Congress, Dr. Ansari proceeds, should be opened wide, in order that all political parties and communities may enter without any let or hindrance, special efforts being made "to induce such communities as are shy of entering the Congress, including the Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans and such political parties as the Moderates and Independents which have seceded from the Congress, to join it in large numbers just as our non Brahmin compatriots are doing in Madras in order to make the Indian National Congress truly national and representative of all the people inhabiting India." And, as he says, to achieve this purpose, we should stop at nothing short of abandoning our basic principles. We are glad Dr. Ansari recognises that the Khaddar clause of the franchise which has proved a great obstacle in this direction can be removed without diminishing one whit the economic and moral value of Khaddar or its popularity and spread among the people. But, not less important than the removal of the Khaddar clause is the need for relating the Congress policy with regard to the Councils to the needs of the situation and the practice of Congress members in the Councils. And, Dr. Ansari has laid the country under a debt of gratitude by speaking the truth about this matter scrupulously and ruthlessly. He says truly: "Ever since 1922, we have been drifting towards Co-operation. At first those who were opposed to the views of the majority, vigorously protested that they were just as staunch Non-Co-operators as the others, but latterly, another minority movement has made itself felt which makes no attempt to discard the title of 'Co-operators' for itself though it would, the movement was one of Co-operation pure and simple. Yet, if we must not deceive ourselves and, even more, if we must not deceive the country, we must realise that it is towards Co-operation pure and simple that we are drifting." In the circumstance, is not Dr. Ansari right in asking his fellow-Congressmen and his fellow-countrymen to cease to deceive themselves and others by false labels? The practice of Nationalists in the Assembly and even in the Councils, has shown how unreal these labels are. In the Assembly, there is nothing to prevent the formation, as Dr. Ansari suggests, of one solid people's party constituting the Opposition. Nor is the vexed question of acceptance of offices in the Provincial Legislatures which Dr. Ansari recommends, difficult of solution if only the Congress ceases to give a mandate in this matter and accords freedom to Congress members of each Provincial Legislatures to act as the best interests of the country demand. By doing so, it will accelerate the process of forming a strong popular party in every Legislature effective enough to secure the utmost advantage for the people that the latter is capable of yielding. It will do more. It will strengthen itself and make itself more truly representative of the nation than it is at present by the adhesion of all communities and parties. With the inter-communal question settled on the lines of the Delhi proposals and the Unity Conference resolutions, with the formation of one United People's Party in the Councils and with a popular franchise for membership of the Congress, it will not be difficult, Dr. Ansari rightly says, to take up a country-wide re-organisation of the Congress—a Congress which will not ignore the workers in the factories and the peasants in the field, as it has done hitherto. Nor will a Congress so re-organised find it difficult to give to the country a Constitution best suited to its genius and "to tell every Indian what its conception of Swaraj is and what each and every community can expect from it, and, thus put a stop to the foolish cries of 'Hindu Raj' and 'Muslim Raj' which are raised by certain interested people." Dr. Ansari has, as was to be expected, fully justified his election as President of the next session of the Congress, by giving the country the right lead. We hope and pray that the country will have the vision and wisdom to accept and follow it.

## DECEPTIVE "CONCESSIONS."

The revised decisions of the Government of India regarding the protection of the textile industry are unanimously described by the Mill-owners and the Press of Bombay as being nothing more than a sop. If the mill-owners who met in Bombay on Wednesday to consider the new decisions did not commit themselves to any definite opinions immediately, it was only because few of them had time to read the lengthy letter addressed by Government to the Mill-owners' Association. The letter is hardly calculated to shake the millowners' belief in the utter inadequacy of the revised terms. The letter is specious pleading from start to finish and contains more dogmatic assertions than well-reasoned arguments. Government's main contention is that "the only valid claim established by the industry was to be safeguarded against unfair competition from Japan and this unfair advantage was 10 per cent of the selling price and was already covered by the eleven per cent revenue duty". "In order to justify", the letter adds, "the claim to protection by a long established industry, some special reason for its inability to meet foreign competition must be established, and apart from the double shift working in Japan no such reason has been made out" These two sentences teem with as many inaccuracies, wrong assumptions and fallacies as can be packed in such little space. Unfair competition is not the "only valid claim established", unless Government are the sole arbiters of validity. The Textile Board mentions a number of other claims in the Report. The Board mentions, among other claims, the "handicap imposed on the industry by the stabilization of the rupee at 1s. 6d." But Government choose to brush aside this claim with the words, "Government cannot accept the view of the majority of the Board". Government also without sufficient reasons lower the Board's estimate of unfair Japanese competition from 12 1/2 to 10 per cent. It is a gross fallacy to assume that the 10 per cent handicap is entirely covered by the existing 11 per cent revenue duty on imported piece-goods. If there is such potency in such a low import duty, why should England need to levy such high duties as 33 per cent on scissors, knives, razors etc., to protect her cutlery which is far more established than Government describe the Indian textile industry to be? It was after a careful and detailed examination of the protective power of the 11 per cent duty on the one hand and the needs of the cotton industry on the other that the Board recommended a raising of the duty to 15 per cent. We would like to know what arguments and figures Government have to show that the higher duty is unnecessary.

Apart from Government's feeble defence of other new decisions, the latter themselves are not only quite inadequate but are also calculated to divide the mill-owners. The new terms will benefit, if at all, only the spinning mills and out of the 300 mills in India only about 50 are purely spinning mills. Besides, in their letter to the Mill-owners' Association Government try to persuade the Bombay mill-owners to give up their claim to the 4 per cent duty on cloth on the ground that the duty will give an extra advantage to the up-country mills against which it will be harder for the Bombay mills to compete. The letter says: "Up-country mills now idle would probably reopen and forty-three mills, said to be under construction, would be completed and commence to work". Do Government want the mills to continue to be idle and the mills under construction never to be completed? As for the Bombay mill-owners, they know best where the shoe pinches. They are less afraid of up-country mills than of Lancashire and Japan, whatever Government's own wishes or opinions may be. One of the worst features of the new proposals is that, in the absence of a protective duty on cloth, the duty on yarn alone will be a great blow to the handloom industry and the public will not allow the industry to be hit like that. We are sure the mill-owners will not be taken in by the Government's show of concessions.

## A MAHARAJA'S DUTY.

His Highness the Maharaao of Cutch is back home again. He will be welcomed back not only by his own subjects but also by the whole country which was relieved to learn that in the recent attack on his caravan in Abyssinia, the Maharao escaped without personal injury. An immediate duty awaits His Highness after return home from his hunting expedition. Refreshed in mind and body, and with the added energy of an exciting sojourn in Africa, he will, we are confident, tackle at once the great problem confronting him, the problem of winning back the confidence of his subjects. He can easily do so if he only cares to acquaint himself fully with their grievances, which are legion in number and varied in their complexity. One of the most respected citizens of Cutch, Mr. Cukuldas Khimji, was attacked and severely injured and Cutch officialdom has as yet been unable to trace the perpetrators of this dastardly assault. The Maharao had been good enough to accord an interview to a deputation of his subjects before he left on his African tour. They had hopes that their grievances would be inquired into. They are entitled to know how far their Ruler has progressed in the task of meeting these grievances. But

# AN OPEN LETTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

## FROM LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Your Highness,

I am delighted to welcome you back from your hunting expedition. From the accounts we have heard, it was not without its dangers! It was not only the wild beasts of the forest Your Highness had to face: beasts walking on two legs had also to be encountered. I need hardly assure Your Highness that all your friends, in whose list I flatter myself as being one, must be overjoyed at your safe return from all those dangers! There were those who hinted that it must have been a clever *mise en scene* deftly stage-managed by Your Highness's friends to afford you an excellent excuse not to be in India, when His Excellency the Viceroy has signified his pleasure of visiting Cutch. For my part, however, I could not believe Your Highness would be so devoid of the Hindu innate instinct for true hospitality, particularly when that hospitality is to be shown towards the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, as to seek excuses to be absent when a guest comes seeking you. And so, while not at all surprised at Your Highness's safe return to India, I am unfeignedly delighted to welcome you back, if only to testify a sportsman's joy in finding another sportsman of such merit and understanding as Your Highness. 'Bon jour et bonne chance'. When I had the privilege to meet Your Highness last at Mandvi, as part of the People's Deputation that came to wait upon Your Highness, I was unable to respond to Your Highness's special invitation to address you; for I was then on parole,—I mean on promise not to utter anything during the course the Deputation was in session, as it were. I look forward to meeting Your Highness again, under, I trust, still more happy and enjoyable circumstances when the next session of the Cutch People's Conference is held. But as that may take some time yet, may I hasten to tender my greetings and congratulations to Your Highness on your safe return, fresh in body and mind, to attend to the immense responsibilities of your position?

Your Highness might feel, perhaps, this mode of addressing you a trifle strange, not to say unusual. But may I remind Your Highness, in extenuation of the unusualness of the procedure, that Your Highness is inaccessible to ordinary mortals in the channels usual between gentlemen? Your Highness will, perhaps, recollect that the Cutch People's Conference has addressed you more than once on definite matters of urgent public importance,—with, from Your Highness, not even the courtesy of a bare acknowledgment! That may be quite *the thing* as regards propriety of behaviour amongst your Princes though I know many whose courteousness is *sans pareil*. But Your Highness will agree, that I, an ordinary citizen, had every reason to feel apprehensive of a refusal to be received, when the Cutch People's Conference, with which I have the honour to be so thoroughly identified, has not even received the courtesy of an acknowledgment. I had, moreover, no flowers or fireworks to offer; no caskets to present or incense to burn, before Your Highness, though I wonder what is Your Highness's treatment of those who offer such inducements for their reception! I have, moreover, to leave Bombay on the eve of Your Highness's arrival in India in connection with the relief work in Gujarat. When you reach Cutch, Your Highness will appreciate what a serious business the flood relief in your own province is, and so will be able the more easily to excuse this unusual procedure of addressing Your Highness through the medium of a public journal.

Your Highness will have long reports to receive of the doings and happenings in your absence. I am told, telegraphic communication was kept up with Your Highness whenever it was possible. Accordingly, you cannot be unaware, I take it, of the scandalous excesses of some of your officers or favourites in Cutch during your absence. Your Highness has, perhaps, heard already of the murderous assault on that distinguished and unrivalled public worker of Cutch—Mr. Gokuldas Khimji! It was in full daylight, and on the royal highway in the capital of your kingdom! Mr. Gokuldas, I need not tell Your Highness, is the soul of gentleness, whose only enemy, perhaps, is himself. Certainly, he has no other private, personal enemy. The attack,

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## MIDDLE-CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

(BY G. S. MAHAJANI.)

I

The Report of the Bombay Labour Office giving the statistics of the middle class unemployment in this Presidency has been considered by the public to be not very illuminating. Apart from the fact that "the Labour Office received only 2,575 replies to the twenty thousand odd schedules which were issued, and of these replies only 1,852 were accepted for final tabulation," there still remains a circumstance which must be considered in judging the urgency of the problem. The statistics in the report take no account of those, who although 'officially' employed, are really worse than the unemployed. I refer to the young pleaders and the medical practitioners. Even a small town like Satara contains at present about 90 pleaders, and this number is steadily increasing every year. It is idle to call them "employed." And the ever-increasing rush to the law and medical colleges—in fact to all the educational institutions in general reveals more than the Labour Office report, how very urgent this problem is at present, and is going to be in future.

### REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

Three suggestions have been offered during the course of the last week, in order to deal with this question. (1) The first is a 'drastic remedy' namely, 'to close down all the institutions of higher educations including law and medicine for at least ten years.' (2) The second is to institute Technical Colleges at mofussil centres similar to those in Bradford, Wigan and especially Cheltenham in England (3) Thirdly some have expressed doubt "if our higher education is proceeding along the right lines." They suggest that as middle-class unemployment is inseparably linked with the problem of middle-class education, Government should set up a properly qualified body to investigate the whole position.

Now there could be no harm in investigating; but not long ago the Government of Madras appointed a similar Committee and its findings and suggestions are now before the public. It seems to us that the urgency of the problem could be greatly reduced in the followings three ways:

We must stop blaming it all on "higher education," or the University and the Educational Institutions imparting that education. No University can function to supply jobs, and careers. Even the Oxford and Cambridge Universities do not do

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## Notes of the Day.

### Churlish.

The refusal by the London "Times" to extend the hospitality of its columns to the letter of protest against the aspersions cast on a whole nation in Miss Mayo's book is quite in accordance with the vulgar and offensive attitude of the British Die-Hard Press towards Indian national sentiment. The letter, the London correspondent of the "Leader" of Allahabad says, has been signed by a number of Indian leaders now in London, belonging to all political parties. Even the High Commissioner for India has signed it and in refusing publication for a document to which he is a signatory, the "Times" has not only been lacking in ordinary journalistic courtesy, it has also given affront to the Government of India in so far as Sir Atul Chatterjee is their accredited Agent in England. It is indeed, a pity that a journal like the "Times," held up as a paragon of British journalism before the whole world should have descended to such a low level merely because of racial antipathy. Is this a case of overweening Imperialist pride or merely bad manners?

### Change Tso-lin's Game.

The capture of Pukow by the armies of the Northern War-lord in China and their bombardment of Nanking are a severe setback to the ambition of the Southern Army leaders to make a great push towards Peking and give a decisive battle to Chang Tso-lin in his own domain. This move of theirs would have had a chance of success but for the notoriously dilettante attitude of the Christian General Feng and the hesitation of the Southern Army Commanders in putting faith in the protestations of neutrality of that consummate tactician, Wu Pei-fu, who has entrenched himself in Honan and watches Chang Tso-lin's game from that safe retreat. In the latest issue of the "Koelnische Zeitung" a German General reviews the military policy of the Southern Army Commanders and the methods Chang Tso-lin adopts in obstructing their advance. He points out that his game is to cement further his friendship with Britain and to continue to give assurances to Japan that her interests both in Shantung and in the North are safe so long as she does not interfere in his attempts to drive back the Southerners. For the present he will be content to find that the Yangtse remains as a natural dividing line between the Northern and Southern armies.

### British Reprisals.

In theory the British Power claims to exist in China only for the safeguarding of the interests of its Nationals. The British make a considerable point of their neutrality and are never tired of reiterating that their great concern is to help China to win her way to ordered Government. In practice they are on the side of that particular War-lord who offers them the most. The British decision to cut off the Shanghai-Hangknow Ningpo Railway as a measure of retaliation because the Chinese refused to return the wings of the British aeroplane which had to make a forced landing outside the Settlement is a move to help Chang Tso-lin. The line which is cut off with British help will prevent the Southern troops from retreating to Nanking. Apart from this the British idea that their aeroplanes can fly all over China without permission from the various Governments in the country is not likely to be tolerated for a moment. The Nanking Government protested against it last year and it is sure to do so with greater vigour now at Geneva.

### Director of Industries.

The Report of the Industries Department Committee, recommending the speedy development of the Department has been long enough before Government. Why have they not yet appointed a new Director in place of Mr. F. E. Bharucha? They have dealt shabbily with the Department, having dismembered it and kept it idle, rather than give Mr. Bharucha a single year's extension. Is it because they themselves wish to appoint a European while the Committee recommend an Indian and the Legislative Council insists on an Indian, and an Indian alone being appointed? There is a thick rumour that Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries from 1919 to 1924, does not mind being re-appointed. Apart from the fundamental objection to the appointment of any but an Indian, Mr. Bell's past record as Director is far from encouraging. During his regime the public knew little of the very existence of the Department, which fact, more than anything else persuaded the Council to insist on an Indian being in charge of the Department. We look to the Minister for Industries to safeguard and respect the wishes of the Council.

### Glaring Injustice.

It is difficult to believe that in a State like Mysore it should be impossible for anyone to publish a paper without obtaining a license. It is more difficult to believe that a responsible public worker should fail to get that license after having asked for it. Yet it is reported to be a fact that Mr. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao, who applied for permission to start a paper in support of the "Depressed" classes, has been refused the permission, no reasons being stated for the refusal. Mr. Ramachandra Rao is a Brahmin but is anxious to serve the "depressed" classes, who are not strong enough to protect their own interests. Such a man should have received every facility from the authorities. But not obtaining even justice, he has adopted the only course open to him, that is, to offer Satyagraha by reading out his manuscript at a number of open places. We trust the Dewan will immediately intervene and give Mr. Ramachandra Rao the permission he seeks.

## RAILWAY LINE CUT OFF.

### BRITISH OFFEND AND YET RETALIATE.

### AEROPLANE FLIGHTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Shanghai.—Swift action was taken by General Duncan, Commander of the British Defence Force owing to the refusal of the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to return the wings of the British aeroplane which made forced landing on Kianagwan Golf Course, outside the settlement. The Chinese only allowed the engine's removal. Duncan, after his ultimatum was rejected, ordered the reoccupation of the posts on Shanghai-Hangchow-Mingpo Railway which was occupied by the British early in the year, and ordered the railway line to be cut at the level-crossing, South of Soochow Creek. The Foreign Minister of Nanking Government states that he intends to use the incident to bring ahead the question of British rights in China, against which the Chinese made a strong protest early in the year.

The cutting of the railway at Soochow Creek is likely to entail grave consequences to the Southerners who are fleeing before the Northerners, for the cut line prevents the traffic on Shanghai-Nanking line proceeding South to Maugchow. At least, 9 trains with retreating troops are at present converging on Shanghai.—Reuter.

### BREAK-UP OF NANKING NATIONALISTS

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Shanghai.—With the breaking up of Nanking Nationalists into rival factions, following the removal of Chiangkaishek, various Nationalist military leaders are taking measures to seize the control of outer Shanghai, where 8,000 troops are concentrated, divided among General Yanghu who is the protege of Chiangkaishek, General Chowfengchi, Military Governor of Chekiang, General Hoyingching, successor of Chiangkaishek as Nanking Generalissimo and General Paichinghsi, ex-Chief of the staff of Chiangkaishek. Continued arrival of troops, professing allegiance to the rival commanders is causing concern.—Reuter.

### BOMBARDMENT OF NANKING.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Shanghai.—Conditions in Nanking are chaotic. Southerners are streaming there from up the river and the waterfront is packed with soldiery. Northerners are intermittently bombarding the City and threaten intensive bombardment to compel it to surrender. The populace is overwhelmingly on the side of the Northern General Sun-chuan Fang. Two of the defending divisions came into collision inside the City owing to an attempt made by one to desert to the Northerners.—Reuter.

### HERON DOLE RESTARTED

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Oakland.—A Michigan schoolteacher, Miss Mildred Doran accompanied the pilot and the navigator of the biplane named after her on the Dole flight. The machine turned back owing to engine trouble, but was later restarted for Hawaii.

The other surviving planes are the "Golden Eagle", "Aloha" and Woolaroo.—Reuter.

### WOOLAROO WINS FIRST DOLE PRIZE

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Honolulu.—The "Woolaroo" has landed at Wheeler Field and wins the first Dole Prize.—Reuter.

# ASSEMBLY'S SYMPATHY WITH GUJERAT

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON EAST AFRICA.

## INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

## AMICABLE SETTLEMENT ON FRONTIER LIKELY.

## GOLD STANDARD AND RESERVE BANK BILL.

### SIR BASIL PRESENTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

There appeared to be an air of satisfaction both on Government and popular sides when the Assembly dispersed after a strenuous sitting. It was the first sitting of the autumn session and so non-official benches were as usual thin compared with those Government and nominated "bloes." Party leaders, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, and Pandit Malaviya, came in late. Mr. Jinnah is not expected before 25th and Lala Lajpat Rai's return from England seems uncertain. A significant feature of the oath-taking ceremony was when Mr. S. C. Mitter clad in khaddar advance amidst deafening applause, Mr. Amarnath Dutt shouting "Bande Mataram" before down-east officials who exchanged significant glances amongst themselves, but non-officials were not wanting in their applause when Sir Denys Bray, Mr. Crearar and Sir George Rainey took oath. Mr. Crearar took seat next to Sir Denys Bray, who although he lost Home Membership was the first to cheer him, while advancing to take oath. Sir George Rainey for a little while looked unfriended, melancholy slow, but Mr. Das, Law Member, came to his rescue and even the helped him in answering one or two supplementary interpellations. Mr Srinivasa Iyengar and Pandit Malavya looked poor in health, while Pandit Motilal appeared to have improved by the rest he took from active political life. He is leaving Simla for Europe early next week and had discussions this evening with members of the Congress Party regarding the attitude they should take up on several controversial topics during the session. These conversations coming so soon after the Pandit's discussions with Mahatma Gandhi at Bangalore will no doubt reflect themselves in the conduct of the Congress Party during the session and after that.

The Assembly members dispersed with the feeling of satisfaction because they could at the very first sitting do their duty both to the sufferers in the flood-affected areas and to our compatriots in Kenya and the adjacent Colonies. The motion expressing sympathy of the house for the sufferers floods and appealing to Government, princes and people was appropriately moved by the Secretary of the largest Party in the Assembly and supported by the entire House. Mr. Patel who comes from Gujerat which on account of his election to the chair has no representation in the assembly spoke for five minutes with a feeling as it were of personal calamity. His mention of the part played by the Congress Committee in Gujerat was perhaps a little surprise to Government benches, but Sir Basil Blackett, the new Leader of the House, entered into the spirit and gave expression to sentiments equally appropriate to the occasion. The House generously acknowledged Lord Irwin's sympathy which was conveyed by Mr. Patel who informed the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 506 from his Excellency.

The rest of the day was practically devoted to the adjournment motion of Mr. K. C. Roy who, as one member in the lob by remarked to me, had practically got Government by the neck over the Kenya question. Mr. Roy was a member of the Kenya Committee which managed during the Labour Government's days in England to practically scotch the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill. With an almost encyclopaedic knowledge of the subject, he sponsored the adjournment motion over the position in East Africa with a formula to which some hair-splitting arguments were advanced by Government in their attempt to be free from a virtual vote of censure. Sir Basil Blackett tried his wits in opposing the bringing of a censure motion as not being urgent although he fully recognised that it was important. He wanted the Assembly to believe that the matter was not urgent because Government were already representing to the Government in England for adequate representation of Indian interests. Both Mr. Roy and Mr. Rangaswami fruitfully heckled the leader of the House, for the latter had soon to admit that the Government's efforts were not to secure adequate Indian representation but adequate representation of Indian interests. The censure motion having come much against their will, Government made a virtue out of necessity. Through the new Secretary for the Emigration Branch, Government promised to convey the substance of the debate to British Government. But this did not prevent members from pursuing the debate. Pandit Kunzru suggested that Government of India was not sympathetic. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar demanded that if White settlers were to be trustees of the destinies of the people of Kenya and other adjacent Colonies then Indians who had made those Colonies what they are had equal right to share that trusteeship. The motion having been accepted, was carried. Sir Mahomed Habibullah expressing his belief that the debate had strengthened the Government of India's efforts to safeguard Indian interests.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The First Autumn Session of the Third Legislative Assembly opened to-day with the Hon. Mr. Patel in the Chair. The business before the session is very heavy, and many a controversy will race on the floor of the house, as the session progresses.

The Agenda for to-day was fairly crowded. Besides an hour spent on questions and on the consideration of a motion of adjournment proposed by Mr. K. C. Roy on the subject of the East African Federation there were several motions for election of standing committees. Other business included the presentation of the voluminous report and dissenting minutes on the Reserve Bank Bill, the introduction of the Tariff Bills, reference to select committee of the Volunteer Police Force Bill and the final disposal of the Bar Councils Bill and the Merchant Shipping (Haj Pilgrimage) Bill.

The interest roused by the session was shown by the crowded public galleries. The attendance of members was fair, and while the seating arrangements on party basis followed the practice observed in Delhi, the official benches had undergone considerable change. The familiar smiling figure of its previous leader was missed. Sir Charles Innes who had the distinction among Government members of being the only official member of all the three Assemblies was also missed, his place having been taken by Sir George Rainy, who provided his predecessor material for many of his tariff battles. Mr. Crear, a well-known figure in the Council of State took his seat to-day and drew the particular attention of the House, as he is to be its future leader.—A. P.

### HINDUS' POSITION ON FRONTIER.

#### "BREACH WILL SOON BE HEALED."

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Sir Denys Bray was applauded by all sections of the House as he returned to an arena in which he had already made a mark. Mr. Dalal took the seat long occupied by Mr. Bhore. Mr. Sams, Mr. Haigh and Mr. Cosgrave too are old members and were cheered by the House. Mr. Wright who occupies Mr. Graham's seat is well-known to members of the House, and Mr. Yamin Khan is also a familiar figure and has this time come through nomination. Other new official members sworn in to-day were Mr. Miles Irving, Mr. Crofton, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Courtney, Mr. G. S. Bajpai and Mr. S. C. Mukerji. Of seven elected members who have still to be sworn in only three took the oath of allegiance to-day. Mr. S. C. Mitra an ex-detenu was given a great ovation by all sections of the House as he rose from a front Swarajist bench. Mr. Amarnath Dutt rose and shouted "Bande Mataram," after which there was applause and cheering in which Government as well as Opposition members joined. Mr. Abdul Qadir Siddiqi was cheered, having succeeded through an election petition in replacing his rival Mr. Natiq, whose election was recently declared invalid. Mr. Alexander was also sworn in. After this happy ten minute ceremony was over the House took up questions.

INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, replying to Diwan Chamanlal said of the Indian contingent sent to China, one was killed and two wounded. Indian troops with the exception of a company of Sappers and Miners and a few acillary units were under orders to return to India.—A. P.

Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that the question of the duration of the Government of India's stay in Delhi, hte permanent location of some of the offices and the holding of the November session in Delhi were all under consideration.

Mr. Wright replying to another question by the same member placed on the table a letter received from the Chief Commissioner of Delhi which gave the Health Officer's opinion that if Government of India contemplated spending a longer period in the New Delhi they June, which there in April, May and June, which were the healthiest though the hottest months of the year, and and avoid New Delhi in October, which was the unhealthiest month.

CONFIDENTIAL DISCUSSION ON REFORMS.

Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said it was true that the Viceroy and certain members of his Government held certain informal discussions a short time ago on the question of the Reforms and the Statutory Commission, but these were confidential.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: Were some Governors also invited to take part in these discussions?

Mr. Crerar: I have no information on the point.

Mr. Crerar replying to another question added that there had been no correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the Statutory Commission.

FRONTIER CRISIS.

Sir Denys Bray replying to a short notice question put by Mr. Cocke with regard to the position of Hindus on the Frintier said that excitement over the "Rangila Rasul" case spread to the Frontier districts early in June and reached its height in Peshawar. Towards the latter part of July the atmosphere became tense and caused the authorities much anxiety. Under Sir Norman Bolton's skilful handling however the Frontier districts issued from a grave crisis without a serious breach of the peace, for though the economic boycott of Hindus was freely advocated especially in Peshawar the movement met with little success and though in one or two villages Hindus were maltreated, order was restored on the arrest of the culprits coupled with action under the Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code.

DETAILS OF EXPULSION PROCESS.

The spread of indignation across the border into tribal territory was more serious. Here feelings, always acutely sensitive to the appeal of religion, rapidly became deeply stirred. The Afridi and Shinwari countries were inflamed by the preaching of a well-known Mullah who called upon the tribesmen to expel Hindus from their midst unless they dissociated themselves in writing from the doings of down country Hindus. The first clans to expel their Hindu neighbours were the Kuki Khell and the Zakka Khell on July 22nd. Fired by their example the Shinwaris gave their Hindus notice to quit a few days later but after some of them had gone they agreed to follow the rest to remain. Some of the Hindus on leaving Khyber were roughly handled. In two cases stones were thrown though happily without doing damage. In a third a Hindu was wounded and a large amount of property was carried off but the property was recovered in full by Afridi Khassadars and the culprits were fined for the offence. Thereafter arrangements were made for the picketting of the road for the passage of any Hindus evacuating tribal territory. Under pressure from the Political Officer, an Afridi Jirga decided towards the end of July to suspend the Hindu boycott, pending a decision in the "Vartman" case. In the following week, however, several families who had been living in sarais at Landi Kotal moved to Peshawar refusing to accept the assurances of the tribal maliks, yet leaving one person from each family behind to watch over their interests. In all, between four hundred and and four hundred and fifty Hindus, men, women and children came into Peshawar.

TROUBLE IN KHYBER PASS.

The latest news was that a Jirga of leading maliks had been summoned to Peshawar from various parts of Tirah to discuss their return. It would be seen that the trouble had been confined to one small section of tribal territory in the Neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass and that localising of the movement was a matter for which Sir Norman and his officers might justly take credit. Some of the Hindus were definitely expelled, some induced to leave their homes by threats, some left for fear and some no doubt from sympathy with their neighbours. The expulsion and voluntary exodus from tribal territory were alike without parrallel. These Hindus had lived there most of them for more generations than any could record as valued and respected and indeed essential members of the tribal system for whose protection the tribesmen were jealous and whose blood feuds they commonly made their own and throughout the unhappy business it had been the aim of Government to use their influence so that as soon as the passions of wrath and bitterness on either side permitted the Hindus might return to their homes and take their old position of respect among the tribes of Tirah. Powerful economic and traditional forces, he continued, are already at work to heal the breach. "That the breach will be healed before long, I am confident, provided always that nothing untowards arises from any malicious or thoughtless intrusion from without. More I do not like to add lest something he said that might retard the return of these Hindus to their homes or worse still that might open up fresh tribal areas to the contamination of a bitterness which is now fast dying out.—A. P.

DID HINDUS DEMAND PROTECTION?

Sir Abdul Rahman asked whether the Hindus had not at first voluntarily sympathised with their Mussalman brethern but later retracted their sympathy, and even demanded of the authorities extraordinary protective measures.

Sir Denys Bray deprecated any questions of detail.

Mr. B. Das wanted to be informed of the result of the meeting between the Maliks and the Chief Commissioner.

Sir Denys promised to give it if it was in the public interest.

Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. B. Das asked about the Mullah Pather, and whether he came from down country.

Sir Denys Bray replied that the Mullah came from India, and had just returned from Haj. He belonged to the trans-frontier region.

Sir Abdul Qayum remarked that a Mullah belonging to Afghan territory had, on his way back from Haj, passed through Khyber, and there were a good many foreigners in the Shirwani countries, and his speech was a factor which counted in this matter.

Sir Denys Bray:—Yes, that is so.—A. P.

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON E. AFRICA

#### ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The President announced that Mr. K. C. Roy had given notice of a motion of adjournment to discuss the question of the appointment of a Royal Commission on East Africa, its terms of reference and personnel. The President wanted some more information regarding the motion before giving his ruling.

Sir Basil Blackett the Leader of the

(Continued on Page 8.)

## DECLINED WITH THANKS.

### INDIAN LEADERS' REPLY.

#### "TIMES" SOLICITUDE FOR "MOTHER INDIA."

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

The "Leader's" London correspondent cables the text of the letter signed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, Mr. S. N. Maliek, Sir M. Rafique, Dr. Paranjpye, Sir M. Bhownagree, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Kamat, Mr. B. Dube and Mr. J. N. Basu "entering an emphatic protest against the broadcast dissemination of the scandalous libels" in Miss Mayo's book "Mother India." The correspondent says that the "Times" declined to publish the letter."—A. P.

#### TEXT OF THE LETTER.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" wires to that paper the text of the letter written by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, which, it says, has declined to publish it.

The letter begins: "Our attention has been drawn to the recent publication entitled, "Mother India", by an American tourist, Katherine Mayo who paid a visit to India during the cold weather 1927-28. It has never been our lot to read a book which indulges in such wholesale, indiscriminate vilification of the Indian civilisation and Indian character. We concede that, like all other cold weather tourists, Miss Mayo was entitled to form and express her own opinions. But when a foreigner, who spends not more than a few months in our country, uses material gleaned from hospital cases, culled from criminal trial reports, deduced from her own observations and isolated happenings, seeks to forty herself with quotations divorced from the context and then proceeds on such slender basis to formulate a general indictment against the character and culture of a great country like India, possessed of an ancient civilisation, and depicts the entire nation of 320 millions of people as physical degenerates, moral perverts and unabashed liars, it is time to enter an emphatic protest against the broadcast dissemination of these scandalous libels.

INDICTMENT OF THE WEST.

If an Indian could have the temerity to pass a similar judgment on any nation of the west after but a few months' residence in any country in Europe and America and to indict the western peoples, their civilisation and character on the strength of reports of sensational cases and crimes, moral perversions or physical degeneracy as evidenced by the proceedings of courts, hospital personal experience, official reports and newspaper paragraphs and of other special instances, he would rightly be condemned as unworthy of serious attention.

MISS MAYO'S MORBID ATTRACTION.

It is singular that whilst the darker side of Indian life evidently possesses morbid attraction for Miss Mayo, she has taken absolutely no care to acquaint herself with many indigenous agencies for propagating social reform and advancing educational progress that have been at work with far-reaching results for the welfare of the people during the last half century and more. Nor had she, it would seem, any time to spare to gather information first-hand from Indian leaders of thought and social reformers of nationwide repute.

MISCHIEVOUS CONCLUSIONS.

This is scarcely a place or occasion for us to enter into a detailed refutation of the many wild and mischievous generalisations with which almost every page of the book is disfigured. In ordinary circumstances we should not have felt called upon to take any public notice of a book of this character. But when we find that the publication is receiving serious attention and wide publicity in the columns of the British press to the obvious detriment of India at this juncture we think it our duty to warn the British public against what strikes us as being a singularly "mischievous book."

### TOTAL PROHIBITION IN NELLORE DIST.

NELLORE, August 18.

The Hon. Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Excise Minister, declared at a public meeting here that one of the two districts where he contemplated to take an experiment regarding total prohibition, was Nellore.—A. P.

### JOHN JINKS TO BE EXPELLED?

#### REPORTS OF KIDNAPPING UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Dublin.—The expulsion of Mr. John Jinks the general hostelry keeper of Sligo from the Redmonds National League Party will probably be the next step in the Irish political drama. He left the Dail before the division, and did not return, but was seen taking a stroll in the city, this morning. Reports of his kidnapping are unfounded. Mr. Jinks told an interviewer that his constituents opposed the coalition and urged him to support the Government which was best for Ireland. Mr. Jink's vote would have defeated the Government.—Reuter.

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# RELIEF WORK IS PURE SWARAJ.

## MAHATMAJI'S THRILLING APPEAL.

## CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Commenting on the Gujarat floods, Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India":—"Gujarat's doings on this occasion amount in my view to pure Swaraj. If the virtues now manifested by the people become a permanent feature of their daily life, Gujarat may be said to have acquired fitness for, as well as power to win Swaraj." Mr. Gandhi adds: "But has a Gujarati who is away from the scene of the danger and of achievement a right thus to bestow praise and tender congratulations? I received three wires and letters asking me to come and lead the relief operations in Gujarat, but I did not give myself to anxiety I wholeheartedly trusted to Mr. Vallabhbhai to do the needful." After saying that Vallabhbhai did not advise him to come over to Gujarat, Mr Gandhi writes:—In Gujarat we have obeyed an unwritten law that when once a task has been entrusted to a worker, others should not seek to have a hand in it, unless the worker in charge wishes or permits it. Our leader in Gujarat is Mr. Vallabhbhai. I may pass as an elder, but so far as work in Gujarat is concerned, I must bow to Mr. Vallabhbhai's rulings. It is only by strict observance of this rule, that we have been enabled to do whatever stands to our credit in Gujarat. But even independently of Mr. Vallabhbhai's instructions, I was of opinion that my presence was not needed in Gujarat. According to my lights, I am pretty fully occupied in grappling with a fatal disease which is eating into the vitals not only of Gujarat but of India as a whole, a disease which is beyond all comparison very much more powerful and insidious than a week's deluge. It would not only be not meritorious, but on the other hand, a clear breach of duty on my part to give up this work for something else that is more tempting.—A.P.

### MINISTERS IN AHMEDABAD

#### CONFERENCE WITH MR. PATEL.

AHMEDABAD, August 18.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister-in-Charge of Public Health, the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Minister-in-Charge of Agriculture, and the Hon. Mr. Rieu, Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay, have arrived here in the course of their tour through Gujarat, to examine the extent of damage caused by the recent floods. They had a conference with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, which has organised relief in the affected areas, and with the Commissioner, Northern Division.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, who arrived here yesterday after visiting Nadiad, Kaira and Mahemdabad, visited this morning the villages round about Ahmedabad. He and Mr. Pradhan are leaving to-morrow for Nadiad and Anand and will from there proceed to Broach on Saturday, and after visiting Amod and Jambusar, return to Poona by Monday morning.

Mr. Rieu is to visit Viramgam to-morrow, and will leave Ahmedabad for Poona on Saturday, when he will again meet Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

### MAHARANI DONATES FURTHER RS. 25,000

BARODA, August 18.

Her Highness the Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda has again cabled Rs. 25,000 to-day for the relief of the distressed in the flood-affected areas. The Indore Durbar has sent Rs. 15,000 to the President of the Relief Committee at Baroda.—A. P.

### PLIGHT OF SIND.

#### RICE CROP TOTALLY LOST.

POONA, Aug. 17.

An official message from Hyderabad (Sind) states:—

A large number of old kacha buildings of mud and sundried bricks have fallen and some are damaged. The greatest damage and done at Badin and Tando Bago, Forty to fifty per cent. of the houses are reported to have fallen, at Matli about thirty per cent. of the houses and in Tando Mohmedkhan a few buildings have fallen. Some pucca houses collapsed in Dadah (Tandobago taluka) where rain was heavier. At Tandobago Tapedars records were buried in the debris but were quickly rescued. Government buildings were damaged. The people whose houses collapsed have been temporarily accommodated in Madressah library, the local boar buildings or on the canal banks where they are allowed to build temporary shelter. Many cattle are reported to have died of starvation as no fodder was provided for some length of time and some were buried in debris. The cattle killed is roughly fifteen to twenty per cent.

DAMAGE TO RICE CROP.

The young rice crop and seedlings have been destroyed through submersion. Some land now under water may dry up and be resown with bajri and jowari in tracts with not much kalar. A few small percentage of land may be resown with rice. Transplantation is not possible as the existing seedlings have been mostly destroyed and it is too late to start raising fresh seedlings. Roughly there had been only about fifty per cent of the average cultivation when the rain came on. Of this forty per cent. roughly has been destroyed in the flood area. About ten may be resown and twenty per cent be cultivated with barnai. The roads are impassable and with very great difficulty emergency relief work has been attended to.

RELIEF MEASURES.

No loss of human life is reported. Regarding relief Rs. 3,000 has been utilized for the free grant of food, clothing and temporary shelter in the Tandon division. Relief of this kind is not needed in the Hala division. Rs. 16,000 has been used for the grant of tagavi in Tando and Rs. 9,000 for the purchase of seed and cattle and rebuilding of houses in the Hala Division. The Relief Committee started at Hyderabad on private initiative has been requested to co-operate with Government.—A.P.

### FLOOD RELIEF

#### APPEAL FOR HELP TO GUJARAT CO-OPERATORS

The following appeal has been issued by Mr. G. K. Devdhar, President of the Co-operative Institute, and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank:—

"Fellow Co-operators,—During the last hundred years there has not occurred in the Bombay Presidency a calamity so stupendous in magnitude as the recent floods that have devasted the fair Province of Gujarat. The extent of the loss caused by the floods, particularly in rural areas staggers the imagination. Though in a detail here and there the earlier reports which appeared in the newspaper press may have been slightly coloured, as further investigations progress, especially in inland areas, it is found that the extent of the loss of human lives, of property, of crops and cattle was in no sense exaggerated. In fact in out of the way places, like the Bhal tract and parts of Kaira and Ahmedabad, the rural population have lost their all, and have to start life afresh on whatever the charitable instincts of the community or of the State provide for them. Government have already announced their policy of relief and reconstruction, and charitable funds are doing all that they can. But on occasions like this, it is felt that Co-operators who hold aloft as their motto, "Each for All and All for Each" should bestir themselves and organise some measures for the relief of the distressed members of Co-operative Societies in the affected areas. The area affected covers practically the whole of Gujarat north of the Narbudda, and therefore with the exception of the Surat District, and two talukas each of the Broach and Manch Mahals districts, members of societies in the Gujarat Co-operative Division stand in need of help. Almost all have had their valuable growing crops washed away, there has been wholesale destruction of houses, and cattle are reported to have been carried away in large numbers. In addition, agriculturists have lost the few personal possessions the used to have in their homes, while to-day large numbers in the affected areas are destitute and homeless. The results of four months of precious labour have been wasted. And though immediate resowing may bring in some return, the crops depend on the promptitude with which seed is given, cattle provided where necessary, and some arrangements devised to set up the agriculturist in his home. As observed above, some portion of this work is being carried on by charitable agency and by Government; but forming as they do members of one family, it is the duty of Co-operators in other parts of the Presidency to go to the help of brother co-operators in the affected areas. The best form of help that individual Co-operators and Co-operative Institutions can render is to open their purse strings and to make handsome donations to the Gujarat Co-operators Flood Relief Fund started by the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay. Co-operators may not be wealthy individuals nor may Co-operative Institutions possess large resources, but all, each one of these, individuals as well as Co-operative Institutions should, we appeal, contribute to the best of the ability and thus testify in a practical measure to their acceptance of the co-opreative tie which links together Co-operators as members of one family.

OBJECTS OF FUND.

The authorities of the Institute in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, Poona, and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., propose to constitute a special committee to administer the funds, but in the meantime subscriptions may be sent by cheque or otherwise to the Manager, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, who will pass receipts for all payments received.

The purposes to which the funds so obtained are proposed to be put are as under:—

(1) Free supply of bamboos, matting and other materials for putting up temporary shelter. (2) Free supply of essential household requisites. (3) Subsidies towards reduction of interest charges on previous borrowings. (4) Advances for seed, free of interest under exceptional circumstances. (5) Such specified purposes as are mentioned by the donors.

The authorities of the Institute will co-ordinate their efforts with those of charitable relief agencies as also of the Collector of the various districts to prevent any overlapping of effort and before grants are given for the purposes mention above, necessary inquiries will be made through the local officers of the Co-operative Department and the staff of the Central Banks in the area. These officers are already on the spot making inquiries and we have every reason to hope that the administration of the funds collected in response to this appeal will be both speedy and careful.

We address this appeal specially to Co-operators in this Presidency whose welfare is so closely interlinked with that of their distressed brethren in North Gujarat. But we hope that Co-operators in other Provinces of India and even Co-operators and Co-operative Institutions abroad, in view of the national and international links gradually established by Co-operative Organisations all over the world, will also respond generously to this appeal of ours and forward contributions as an expression of their sympathy with fellow co-operators in Gujarat."

### ONE CRORE FROM FAMINE FUND.

#### WILL GOVT. GRANT IT?

POONA CITY, Aug. 17.

Opinion in Poona is that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's request for one crore from the Famine Insurance Fund will in all probability be granted by the Governor. The Associated Press understands that as a result of Sir Chunilal Mehta's discussions with the Governor additional tagavi of three lacs has been sanctioned for Ahmedabad District.—A. P.

### BROACH AND FLOOD RELIEF

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTED

BROACH, August 17.

A public meeting was held in the Shapurji Hall this evening with Mr. Koreshi, the Collector of Broach as President to appoint a Committee to assist the people in distress in other parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar in addition to assisting the distressed in this district.

Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the distressed in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind, and appointing a Committee of about 18 officials and non-officials with the Collector as Chairman to collect funds.—A. P.

### MARWARI SOCIETY'S ADMIRABLE WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 17.

The Marwari Relief Society is doing admirable work. Ramnarayanji Poddar is in charge of relief operations. Messrs. Kanhaiyalal Kalantri and Vaidya Shastri Shrinivasa Sharma have distributed clothes and grains throughout Gujerat. The other day when the president of a public meeting said that the Government was Charging Marwari interest, Mr. Poddar resented the misuse of the word, and the president withdrew his word, complementing the Marwari Community for its charity.

# STUDENTS AND GUJARAT FLOODS.

H. E. the Governor performed last evening the opening ceremony of an interesting Exhibition organised by the students of the Royal Institute of Science. He was accorded a guard of honour by Girl Guides while he left the Institute after the function. The proceeds will be devoted to the Gujerat Relief Fund.

### HOMELESS PEOPLE IN LAKADIA.

#### VOLUNTEERS' INVESTIGATIONS

RANPUR, Aug. 17.

Last week, the Saurashtra Seva Samiti received telegrams from Cutch informing the Samiti about the havoc done by rains in Vagad. The Samiti thereupon despatched a batch of volunteers to make investigations on the spot, providing them with Rs. 5,000 to spend, if need be.

After personal inquiries, the volunteers wired back saying that the floods have come after four consistent famines that 150 villages were in want of help, work was begun and that Rs. 5,000 more was needed. The wire was complied with. Volunteers sent by the Samiti distributed themselves, having their head-quarters at Ranpur, Lakadia, and Bhachan.

On investigations made, it has been found that Bhachau is comparatively less damaged where about 25 per cent of the houses have been damaged. In Lakadia, 30 per cent of the houses and in Ranpur, 35 per cent of the houses have been damaged. There has been serious loss to animals and the number of the homeless people is very large.—Free Press.

### KARACHI MUNICIPALITY AND FLOOD RELIEF.

#### A PRINCIPLE AT STAKE.

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

The Karachi Municipality last night adopted the proposition to ask the Government for a loan of Rs. 28 lakhs for carrying out the high level water scheme.

The three motions on the agenda proposing to give municipality's money for flood relief in Gujarat were adjourned at the suggestion of the President who said the Government of Bombay were considering whether local bodies should be allowed to donate monies for purposes outside their province.—Free Press.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF ORIYA HOMES.

#### MR. B. DAS' SUGGESTIONS TO GOVERNOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa: "Gratefully appreciate His Excellency's solicitude for the distressed Oriyas in deciding to appoint a strong expert committee over the floods. Pundit Nilkantha Das, M.L.A., who arrived here from the affected area confirms the worst press news. I respectfully urge approach the Central Government for a loan of 50 lakhs for the reconstruction of Oriya homes and farms, supplementary to the grants from the provincial funds."

### FLOODS IN SIND.

#### COTTON CROP HALF DESTROYED

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

Further information regarding the floods in Sind has been received. The reports received from the Executive Engineers, Hyderabad Canals Division and Southern Jamrao Canals Division show that owing to 20 inches of rain between the 29th and 31st July, large area including the towns of Mirpurkhas and Jhudo got flooded. The water level on land was higher than the water level in the canals and consequently water entering the canals made several breaches on the banks, but these have been mostly repaired and the situation has been well in hand since the 1st August.

The full extent of damage is not yet known. Owing to the late rise of the river Indus, the crops affected in the Hyderabad Canals Division were in a small area, but all are reported to be ruined. Ploughing for bajri is now in full swing, and it is estimated that the area of this crop will probably be larger than if rain had not fallen. On the other hand, in the Southern Jamrao Canals Division, the cotton crop is estimated to be half destroyed but bajri is unaffected. The loss of cattle has been heavy and a large number of kachha buildings have collapsed, but no loss of life by drowning has yet been reported. Orders have already been issued to the Collectors concerned, to proceed with taccavi grants for the restoration of lands, purchase of seed and cattle and building of houses essential for the effective conduct of agricultural operations. The Collectors have also been authorised to grant relief by supply of food, clothing and provision of temporary shelter.

### DRUG AND CHEMICAL BAZAR'S QUOTA

The Bombay Drug and Chemical Bazaar Merchants, Co., have distributed collection of Rs. 15,000 as under:

For Ahmedabad and Kaira Taluk through Mr. Manilal Kothari Rs. 6,000.

For Kathiwar through Mr. Amritlal Sheth. Rs. 6,000-0-0.

For Baroda State, Patan etc. through Baroda, Relief Deptt. Rs. 1,500-0-0.

For Broach, Amod and Jambusar Taluka through Dr. Chandulal Desai. Rs. 1,501-0-0.

### SCOUT TROOP'S COLLECTIONS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

The new Wadi School Scout Troop, under the command of scout masters S. N. Mulgaonkar and M. K. Trilokekar, collected from New Wadi and other adjacent areas, five bags of rice and two bags of dal (pulse) and delivered the same to the Gujerat Flood Relief Fund at the Congress House. They also collected clothes and some little money.—Free Press.

### DRAMA IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND

A drama,—"Bharat-Sandhya", will be staged by the Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya to-day (Friday) at the Bhangwad. Theatre at 9 p.m. the proceeds of which will go in aid of the Flood-Relief Fund for Gujarat and Kathiawar. Hon. Justice Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri will preside on the day.

### RELIEF COMMITTEE IN WAGAD

(From A Correspondent.)

BHACHAN, Aug. 17.

Saurastra Seva Samiti Branch established in Wagad for relief works under the presidentship of Cutch Nagarset Sakarchand Panachand and the Secretary ship of Antani, with Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi as treasurer together with seven leading merchants of Wagad province. Food and clothing distribution has already started in 130 villages.

Samiti requesting all donators to render help through the central body. The housing problem can be solved, if decent donations are received, because the people in calamity are too poor to return loans. Hence free help to give roofs to the roofless is badly neded.

Communications should be addressed to Mr. Antani Anjar.

### MEDICAL STUDENTS AND FLOOD RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Everyday we are getting news from Gujarat and Kathiawar of the people being houseless and in piteous circumstances. We are reading of appeals from one worker and another in the afflicted areas that medical aid is essential. I take this opportunity of requesting the Deans of our two local Medical Colleges to allow some of their students to go to the flood districts and make arrangements to grant their terms. I hope they will follow in the footsteps of Principal Tannan of Sydenham College. Yours etc.

HARIPRASAD A. DESAI.

### NEIL STATUE SATYAGRAH

#### THREE MEN ARRESTED

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Another attempt to destroy the Neil statue on the Mount Road, Madras, was made this morning at nine, when three Satyagrahis proceeded with chisels in their hands and began to hammer on the pedestal. They were immediately arrested by the police and marched to the police station. They would be put up for trial in the Magistrate's Court in the afternoon.—Free Press.

### AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION REPORT.

#### BENGAL ASSAM VOLUMES PUBLISHED

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Bengal and Assam volumes of the Agricultural Commission evidence are published. Main features of the Bengal volume after general conspectus of the agricultural position given by Messrs. Finlow and Mac Lean are firstly, evidence of tea and jute interests, secondly, able if somewhat depressing account of education by Oaten and West thirdly, the public health question which, as evidence of Messrs. G. C. Chatterjee and Bentley shows, centre round control of malaria on which the very existence of large tracts of Bengal depends. Hence the question of correct drainage and alignments is most important. The evidence makes it clear that there is still almost everything to do as regards formulating a comprehensive policy. Fourthly, need for and present complete absence of any plan to tackle the immense water hyacinth problem.

In the case of Assam, the main interest is tea and labour and communications and matters connected with them. Evidence of the Director of Public Instruction well repays study and the appearance of Luzeku, representing agricultural interests of Seamanagas shows the wide-pread impression crweated by the tour of the Commission.—Reuter.

### CHOLERA IN BASRAH.

LONDON, Aug. 18

Basrah.—Deaths from cholera here now range from twelve to sixteen daily. The total hitherto is 187. Epidemic is decreasing in Mohammerah and Abadan. Total deaths in these two cities are 87 and 206 respectively. It has been discovered that some people here are undergoing repeated inoculations to sell certificates to others. Health authorities have been compelled to reprimand and warn them.—Reuter.

### TERRIBLE FOREST FIRE.

#### CATTLE ROASTED ALIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Paris.—20,000 acres of forest have been destroyed by fires following a prolonged drought in the Alpes, Maritimes and Bar. Many farms have been destroyed by fire and herds of cattle roasted alive. Breakdown of telegraphic and telephonic communications precludes estimate of losses of lives and proporty but the latter is reckoned at 10,000,000 francs since Monday.—Reuter.

### MIDDLE-CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

this. Indeed in a recent publication "A Varsity Career" by a Cambridge man, Mr. Dennis Jones, we are informed:—

"In so many cases graduates in our Universities, when their time and work is completed, so to speak appear to be as far from a career as when they came up from school. There are hundreds of cases of this sort, in which men trust to good fortune to put them on their feet, with the qualification of a degree attached to them."

EDUCATIONAL MIS-FITS.

What might be done, however, in this connection is to prevent the waste of energy and money of so many 'mis-fits'. We could raise the standard of University Education and make examinations to serve their real purpose, viz., that of serving as safety-valves to prevent the escape of 'mis-fits' in wrong directions. As in Oxford and Cambridge, we could also put a limit to the frequency of a candidate appearing for the same examinations. If these limits are judiciously placed right from the Matriculation, two very beneficial results will follow. First those who are really capable will be taking up the higher studies; Research will be stimulated, and the real purpose of a University, well served. Secondly, the others not being invested with the false dignity of 'graduates,' will find their true place and not feel so much disinclination, (as they now feel even after a cheap degree), to turn to other employment, which involves any kind of labour.

(To Be Continued).

# CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

## MAKE IT TRULY NATIONAL.

## DR. ANSARI'S INTERVIEW.

The following is the concluding portion of Dr. Ansari's interview given to the Associated Press of India:—

PROBLEM OF COMMUNAL HARMONY.

Similarly, the resolutions passed by the Unity Conference at Delhi in 1924 which were based on broad-mindedness and tolerance for the religious observances and practices of the various sects inhabiting India should be explained and made acceptable to the various communities concerned. This can be done by vigorous and extensive prpaganda and by electing mixed panchayats in every city and centre as they are doing at Delhi, representing the various guilds, associations and bodies which constitute the stable and important elements in the city, and whose stakes and status in these cities and centres would naturally incline them to maintain an atmosphere of peace, so as to continue unchecked their enjoyment of economy prosperity and well being. The problem of communal harmony should be placed first and foremost in our future programme and should be solved once for all.

MAKE THE CONGRESS TRULY NATIONAL.

The doors of the Congress should be opened wide, in order that all political parties and communities may enter without any let or hindrance. Special efforts should be made to induce such communities as are shy of entering the Congress including the Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans and such political parties as the Moderates and Independents which have seceded from the Congress to join it in large numbers just as our non-Brahmin compatriots are doing in Madras in order to make the Indian National Congress truly national and representative of all the people inhabiting India. To achieve this purpose, we should stop at nothing short of abandoning our basic principles, and I would humbly suggest, that if necessary, we may even suspend the mandatory provision in our constitution relating to Khadder-wear, for I feel certain that Khadder has come to stay and the suspension of compulsory Khadder-wear by the Congressmen would not diminish one with the economic and moral value of khadder or its popularity and spread among the people. The All-India Spinners Association with its ardent and enthusiastic workers led by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. P. C. Ray and their lieutenants have sown the seed which has already sprouted and in a few years, we shall see a vigorous sapling promising to grow like the Indian banyan tree.

REVITALISE CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

With the inter-communal question settled on the lines of the Delhi proposals and the Unity Conference resolutions, with the formation of one United People's Party in the Councils and with a popular franchise for membership of the Congress, it will not be difficult to take up a country-wide reorganisation of the Congress. No efforts should be spared to vitalise the existing organisation and to start new ones where none exists, until all the villages and all the towns in India have got their living, active, functioning congress organisations, and it should not be difficult in the course of a year to enrol a total membership to the respectable figure of 10 millions, or a thirtieth of the total population of India. We should further start in all earnestness the work of bringing labour organisations into being on the lines approved by the Congress, and those leaders and workers who have for years studied the requirements and needs of different classes in the Existing Labour organisations should, if necessary, be remodelled and revivified, and labour which is the backbone of all economic productivity and wealth of the country whether in the field, farm or factory, should receive its fair and honest share of the produce, and be protected from exploitation and starvation and from leading the miserable existence, to which it is condemned under the existing circumstances.

NEED FOR DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

The work of preparing a constitution for India already inaugurated by the Congress should be carried out with greater expedition. There are several constitutions ready made and in existence. There is the one prepared by Babu Bagwan Das and another prepared by the Liberal Federation which goes by the name of the Commonwealth of India Bill, to name only two out of the many in the field. A Committee of expert constitutional lawyers should not find it very arduous to give the country a constitution best suited to its peculiar genius, by the time the annual session of the Congress meets in Madras. This is absolutely necessary to-day, when people are being attracted by foolish expectations with regard to what the bureaucracy would give to this community or that. Let the Congress also tell every Indian what its conception of Swarajya is and what each and every community can expect from it. This will put a stop to the foolish cries of "Hindu Raj" and 'Muslim Raj' which are raised by certain interested people.

CONCLUDING APPEAL.

To sum up, I urge that all our energies and resources should be concentrated on fighting the enemy residing inside our own body politic, namely communal, and political discord. I beseech the Hindus and the Mussalmans to cease the fratieridal warfare and settle the communal question without narrowness and bigotry. I appeal to all those who still desire to go to the councils frankly to confess that they are co-operating to sink their differences and compose their quarrels and to form the popular party. I cordially invite all communities and all political parties to join the National organisation in a body, in order to strengthen it and make it truly representative and national. I plead the cause of labour which has been shamefully neglected by us so far, and lastly I advise speedy preparation of the future constitution of India.—A.P.


## A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

## LITTLE LAXAIVER PILLS

Ask your chemist about Little Laxaliver Pills and he will tell you that they are a harmless vegetable laxative that can be taken by men, women and children at all times.

Little Laxaliver Pills are so inexpensive you can easily afford them, and you can get a bottle from your nearest chemist today.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.


# BEHIND THE PRISON BARS

## PENALTY FOR HUNGER STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

"Forward" publishes a letter of Mr. Bankim Behari Dass, father of Mr. Jatindranath Dass, a detenu who was transferred from Mymensingh jail to Mianwali Jail in the Punjab as a punishment, it is said, for his having resorted to hunger strike.

Jatindra Dass informs his father that he has to manage every things by signs and gestures, as the men who serve him are all Pathans and ignorant of even Hindi language. He has been put to great inconvenience owing to his segregation.

Mr. Bankim Behari has received another letter from another son of his, Kiron, who his also a detenu but the writing was hopelessly blackened with ink, making it impossible for him to go through the contents of the letter.

Jitesh Chandra Lahiri, another detenu, who was allowed a fortnights leave to see his grand mother in sick bed, has returned to his place of internment at Hankhali. Jitesh, while at home, was approached by an official of the Intelligence Department, who, it is stated, asked him, if he was willing to be released on some conditions, which the detenu appears to have considered extremely humiliating.

A letter is published about the health of Jasodarajan Chakrabarti, another derenu, who was a student of the B.A. class of the Chittagong College, when interned. He is now interned at a village in the Diamond Harbour Sub division. The letter says that he is greatly reduced and his health shattered.—Free Press.

# 'NUEVE CHAPPELE" WAR MEMORIAL.

## CONTINGENT FROM INDIA TO ATTEND

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It is announced that the Earl of Birkenhead will perform the unveiling ceremony in connection with the erection of a war memorial at Neuve Chapelle in memory of Indian troops, missing during the Great War on the Western Front excluding the Ypres section. The ceremony will take place on the 7th October and a contingent from India consisting of troops of the Indian army and Indian State forces will attend it. A contingent from India will be found from those regiments which have been awarded the battle honour "Neuve Chapelle" and it will consist of one British officer, six Indian officers and twenty Indian other ranks who were actually present at the battle. Major A. B. Mepherson, M.C., 1st Royal Battalion 9th Jat Regiment who served as Adjutant of the late 6th Jat Light Infantry has been selected to command the Indian contingent which will sail from Lombay by the Anchor Line on the 5th September and return from Liverpool by the same line on 10th November.—A.P.

# ASSEMBLY'S SYMPATHY WITH GUJERAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

House, declared that the matter was undoubtedly one of public importance, but was not urgent. The appointment of the Commission and the terms of reference had already been announced, and could not therefore be raised by a motion. As regards the personnel, there was the assurance of Mr. Amery, that a nominee of the India Office would be appointed. The Government of India were making all possible representations on the subject.

Mr. Roy congratulated Sir Basil Blackett on his leadership (applause), but was sorry that this first act during his leadership should be to oppose this motion, concerning the well-being of 60,000 Indians affected by the announcement. Though an announcement had been made about the appointment of the Commission, a royal warrant had not yet been issued, giving out the term of reference, which, therefore were provisional and open to change. Mr. Amery's seech on the subject arrived in India only last week. The House could not be satisfied with a solitary representative of Indian interests.

Mr. Joshi supported Mr. Roy's plea regarding the urgency of the matter.

Dr. Gour held that when the Government had made an urgent representation to Whitehall, it admitted itself the urgency of the matter.

Sir Basil Blackett submitted that the terms of reference were final, that the Government of India had done all that was possible, that this little discussion should serve the purpose of the House, and that Mr. Roy should withdraw his motion.

Mr. President:—Have you made a representation, that there should be adequate representation of Indians on the Commission?

Sir Basil Blackett:—We have urged the representation of Indian interests.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said that they did not want someone to represent Indian interests, but wanted Indians to be appointed on the Commission.

The President thereupon declared that the plea of urgency with regard to the representation of Indians on the Commission had been established, and that if the motion were modified, so as to urge only that point, he would consider it.

This being done by Mr. Roy, the motion was held to be in order, and as no objection was raised, discussion on it was fixed for this afternoon.

On the motion of Mr Gayaprasad Singh, the House authorised the President to convey to the family of Mr. Ambika Prasad Singh, ex-member of the Assembly, the codolence of the House on his death.

ASSEMBLY AND FLOOD RELIEF.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar next moved a resolution recording the sympathy of the House in the distress caused by the floods in Gujarat, Orissa and Sind, and appealing to the Government, the Princes and the people of India to do all that was in their power to help in alleviating distress. Mr. Rangaswami said that in view of the fact that the Gujarat constituency which had the honour of returning their President, was not represented in the House, he moved this resolution in the sense in which other constituencies were represented. He emphasised that the Central Government should come to the help of the sufferers.

Sir Basil Blackett paid a tribute of admiration to those in Bombay who had, under the Governor's lead organised relief work. There was no truth in the rumour that the Government of India were delaying to sanction funds for the Bombay Government from the Famine Insurance Fund. No leave from the Government of India was required for this, and no application had been received. He assured the House that if any demand was made, it would be met promptly. Another direction in which assistance could be rendered was through the People's Famine Relief Fund. A meeting of the Committee of this Fund had been called, and he hoped that the Committee would make a generous donation. It must be a matter of particular satisfaction to the President that this motion had come forward as a recognition, perhaps as a consequence, of his generous-minded action in the matter. (Applause.)

Pandit Malaviya assured that the House would support the Government in any proposals for pecuniary assistance in this matter.

PRESIDENT THANKS.

The President thanked the House for its sympathy with the people of Gujarat, which was also a sympathy with him, for he considered the calamity as a personal one. After referring to the noble work that was being done by the Congress Committee, the President announced a donation of Rs. 500 from the Viceroy, who wrote to Mr. Patel as follows:—"Dear Mr. Patel,—I see that the Assembly is being invited by a resolution to-morrow to record its sympathy with the sufferers in the recent unhappy floods. I should like, if I may, as the head of the Indian Legislature, to associate myself with such an expression of sympathy, and I trust that the efforts that you are personally making to augment the relief funds will meet in all quarters with a ready and generous response. I am sending separately a small subscription of Rs. 500 for this purpose, and only wish that it was my power to offer a very much larger contribution." (Applause).

The resolution was then put and carried.

The House proceeded to the normal official business of the day.

On the motion of Sir Basil Blackett, the House agreed to elect a member to the Public Accounts Committee.

PANEL FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Next there was an interesting discussion on the motion of Sir B. N. Mitra, for the election of a panel consisting— of nine members, from which members of the Advisory Committee to the Industries Department would be selected. Mr. Chetty moved an amendment for the election of a committee of seven.

After some lively discussion, the house divided and carried the motion of Sir B. N. Mitra by 47 against 36 votes.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

On the motion of Sir Basil Blackett, the House agreed to the appointment of Mr. Neogy as Chairman of the Negotiable instruments Bill, in the place of Dr. Macphail.

Sir Basil then presented the reports of the Joint Committee on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bang Bill and an the Imperial Bank Bill. Mr. Wright introduced a bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments, especially as a new edition of "unrepealed general acts" was in the press.

TARIFF BILLS.

Sir George Rainy introduced two tariff bills, giving effect to the Government's decision on the question of protection to the cotton industry, and a third Tariff Bill, amending the Bamboo Paper Industry Protection Act, as suggested by the Tariff Board. It may be mentioned that the Bill removing import duties on certain machinery and mill stores also removes the two and a half per cent ad valorem duty on printing machinery and material.

Mr. Dalal's Bill, amending the Merchant Shipping Act with a view to relieve the trouble caused to pilgrims through delay in the sailing of ships was also considered and passed, as amended by the Select Committe. Mr. Shafee emphasised that in framing the rules, the Government should keep in view the interests of pilgrims, and not be swayed by shipping interests, who could make strong representations.

Mr. K. C. Roy was next called upon to move his adjournment motion.—A. P.

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON EAST AFRICA.

## MOTION FOR ADEQUATE INDIAN REPRESENTATION CARRIED

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Mr. Roy's adjournment motion for adequate Indian representation on the Commission on East Africa was accepted by the Government and carried.—A. P.

# RESERVE BANK BILL.

## SIR BASIL PRESENTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

In the Assembly to-day Sir Basil Blackett presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill together with minutes of dissent. All members of the Committee are agreed that the bill as redrafted reflects a substantial measure of agreement on the large question as to whether the Reserve Bank should be a purely State Bank without share capital or one with private share capital, and also on the question of the constitution of the directorate. Regarding the former question the majority view embodied in the main report and accordingly incorporated in the revised Bill is in favour of a purely State Bank because in their opinion a private Shareholders Bank would tend to be controlled by vested interests and therefore fail to secure the confidence of the Indian Public and they feel that its utility to the public might even be endangered by a conflict of interests within the management of the bank between Indian and external capital.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

The minority view which in a sense may be said to represent the official view holds fast to the scheme of a private share capital bank for in the absence of a body of shareholders to whom the directorate can be answerable and for whose privately subscribed capital it is responsible they consider that the anomaly arises that a Board of Directors once constituted is theoretically responsible to no one either for the capital subscribed by Government or for the large funds which come under its control from Government and the public. We are willing to consider the possibility of treating this amonaly, argue, the minority if we can be convinced that a suitable electorate can be framed for the selection of a majority of directors (it being essential that the majority should not owe their place to Government nomination) without recourse to the device of private shareholders and that a suitable directorate can be thus created independent of Government and the Legislature and likely to work well in practice.

PRIVATE SHARE CAPITAL BANK.

All efforts to secure this having failed the minority are convinced that a private share capital bank is the best method and they therefore recommend the alteration of the bill to something nearer to its original form, providing for share capital and for the election of at least a considerable proportion of the directors by the shareholders. The minority consider it possible to adapt to the shareholders bank some of the ideas included in the revised bill e.g. the election of the director each by Provincial Co-operative Banks, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The Minority are prepared to entrust to similar electorates the duty of the electing in the first instance those of the directors who will thereafter be subjects to election by the shareholders. The minority believe that by such means and by providing that at the time of the original subscription of the share capital, preference in allotment shall be given to small subscribers and to persons of Indian domicile any objections felt by the majority to a share capital bank can be overcome.

WHO IS TO BE GOVERNOR AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR?

As regards the composition of the directorate, the majority have provided in the bills for a board consisting of fifteen Governors and one officer the scheme ensuring a majority upon the Board of Indian elected members including three to be elected by members of the Central Legislature and another three by elected members of the Provincial Legislatures. The scheme it is further explained provides for either the Governor or the Deputy Governor to be an Indian and for two Directors who are also to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council to be Indians. The minority are strongly opposed to this scheme on the ground that it is incompatible with the fundamental principle, which is not disputed by the majority, that the Directorate should be entirely free to carry out its important functions of the control of the currency and credit policy solely on lines of prudent finance and must therefore be released from control by Government and the Legislature as well as be free from the risk of political pressure and from the appearance of being subject to such a risk. The minority consider there would be no great difficulty in finding the right men to serve as Directors outside the ranks of members of the Legislatures. The minority point out that the majority scheme provides for eleven out of fifteen owing their presence on the Board to State intervention and say the proposal offends against the principle that the constitutional functions of the legislature ought not to extend to the exercise of executive functions such as the appointment of persons to specific pocts. The provision that the Governor or the Deputy Governor should always be an Indian is regarded by the minority as introducing the racial and communal question into a sphere where it ought not to be but the minority agree that in case of directors to be nominated by Government selection should be made with a view to making the Board as widely representative as possible of the various localities communities and interests of India as a whole.

GOLD MOHUR AND SECURITIES.

Other points of difference arise in regard to the amount of gold securities in the reserve and the question of the introduction of the gold mohur. As regards the former the majority opine that after ten years at least one half should consist of gold coin or gold bullion, the object being to ensure that the free flow of gold into India should not be checked by any tendency on the part of the bank to substitute gold securities for coin or bullion. The minority consider this proposal one that might unduly hamper the executive of the bank preferr the provision that gold bullion must never be less than one quarter of the reserve. The minority are opposed to the majority proposal to restore the sovereign and half-sovereign as legal tender and for reasons explained in Sir Basil Blackett's memorandum they are further opposed to the gold mohur and to expressing notes in terms of mohurs as well as rupees. The minority say, they are aware that the majority realise that the effective circulation of the gold mohur is impossible. Moreover, they add the inclusion of any reference to the gold mohur might arouse false expectations and lead to continued pressure upon Government to coin mohurs and put them into circulation in a way that could only result in making it impossible to maintain the stability of exchange in relation to gold altogether.

SIR JOHN FOR IMPERIAL BANK.

The Minority note is signed by Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. McWatters, Mr. Coke, Mr. V. K. A. Iyengar, Mr. Brayne, Sardar Charanjit Singh, Sir Umar Hyat Khan and Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan. The essential points of this note are supported in separate minutes but for almost identical reasons by Sir John Bell, Mr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Kikabhai Premchand. But Sir John Bell makes it clear in his individual capacity that he still prefers the utilisation of the machinery of the Imperial Bank for the functions of a Reserve Bank thereby obviating the necessity for compensating the Imperial Bank at the expense of other banks in the country, and also preventing the introduction of a factor in the establishment of a Reserve Bank which will expose indigenous banks to competition with a State-aided bank and adversely affect their prosperity. Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan plead for the adequate representation of Muslims zamindars and agricultural interests.

HANDICAP ON SWADESHI BANKS.

Seth Govinda Das and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta regard the agreement with the Imperial Bank as unduly generous and they are opposed to investing the Assets of the Reserve Bank in any gold standard countries except England and the United States as the possibilities of maintaining a free gold market in the two countries mentioned are always greater than elsewhere. Sir John Bell thinks that the Reserve Bank should not be allowed to purchase bills of exchange having currency of ninety days on the ground that this involves a commercial risk which it should not undertake. Both Sir John Bell and Mr. Kelkar express the opinion that the amount of the balances which each scheduled bank is to maintain with the Reserve Bank (free of interest) is too large and imposes an unnecessarily large handicap upon indigenous banks.

LIMITATION ON BORROWING.

On all other provisions of the bill as revised there is perfect agreement among the members. The Committee as a whole has limited the extent to which the Reserve Bank can borrow in India because otherwise it will be competing with other banks for fixed deposits. Indeed, it has laid down in another clause that the Bank should not enter into indiscriminate competition with commercial banks. Government is asked to be extremely cautious as to the time and amounts in which surplus silver should be offered for sale and the Committee has increased by twenty-five crores each of the limits of the amount of rupee coin which may be held at various periods in the reserve.—A. P.

# FLAME OF THE FOREST

"Flame of the Forest", serial story by Alice Eustace which was published in the issues of "The Chronicle" of Wednesday and Saturday, will henceforth be published on Saturday and Sunday.

# COMMISSION ON REFORMS

## PRESIDENT PATEL DECLINES TO SERVE?

### VICEROY TO MAKE PRONOUNCEMENT

The "Hindustan Times" publishes the following from its Special Correspondent at Simla:—

Speculation is rife here in political circle as to the impending announcement about the Statutory Commission. It is understood on reliable information that H. E. the Viceroy will make an important announcement about the Commission on August 29th in the Legislative Assembly. It is rumoured that negotiations are going on with the British Cabinet to enable Lord Irwin to announce the personnel of the Commission.

It will be remembered in this connection that a statement was made some time back in the House of Commons that the personnel of the Commission would be presented before the Parliament for approval before it is submitted to the King for royal assent. It is understood that the Government of India is corresponding with Mr. Baldwin who is at present in Canada to allow Lord Irwin to announce the personnel of the Commission if he can agree to ignore the promise given to Parliament.

INDIAN MEMBERS.

The Commission is to consist of twelve members beside the President who, it is understood, will be Lord Hewart, the present Chief Justice of England. Information emanating from reliable circles has it that the Commission will include four Indian members and that Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer are certain to be included. The fourth place has been offered to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who, it is understood, has declined to serve on the Commission as his demand that the President of the Commission should be an Indian was not complied with.

It is probable that the fourth seat will, therefore, be given to a prominent nationalist politician or to a Bengali Mahomedan leader. It is also certain that a prominent Anglo-Indian will find a place on the Commission to represent European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian interests. The remaining members of the Commission will be recruited from England and it is only natural that Conservative opinion would find a strong representation.

# NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

## CONGRESS PARTY TO SUPPORT IT.

COIMBATORE, Aug. 18.

Mr C. V. Venkatramana Iyengar, Deputy leader of the Congress party in the Madras Legislative Council in an interview with the Associated Press said he was not sanguine as regards the consequences of the motion of no confidence. as a few Justicites had decided to change their faith and sit with Ministerialists, while a few others had decided to absent themselves on the occasion although he was certain that his party would table the motion and support it with all their strength.—A. P.

# COIMBATORE MANDATE

## LIBERALS' SOLID SUPPORT

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar General Secretary of the South Indian Liberal Federation in a statement to the Associated Press emphatically repudiates Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Iyengar's view, and avers that his party will stand by the Coimbatore mandate and will support solidly the no-confidence motion.—A. P.

## Short Cuts to Beauty

**By MIMOSA.**

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary coliandum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum; applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.


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## NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN BENGAL.

### NO MUSLIM-SWARAJIST PACT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Bengal Ministry was criticised vehemently by the speakers who addressed the meeting of Muslims held last night to ask Muslim members of the Council to support the motion for no-confidenee in the ministers.

Mr. Abdul Kassim said there was no truth in the statement that a pact has been entered into between the Swarajists and the Muslims for the overthrow of the Ministry. The action of the Muslims would be independent of the Swarajists who were free to take whatever action they choose.—Free Press.

## CINEMA FILMS COMMITTEE

### DEWAN BAHADUR RANGACHARIAR AS CHAIRMAN

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Government of India, it is understood, has decided to constitute a Committee, with Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar as Chairman to go into the question of cinema films brought to India. The personnel of the Committee has not been yet entirely selected, but it is undrstood the trade concerned will be given a fair representation.

The matter was under the consideration of Mr. Haigh, Home Secretary for some time, since he expounded the Government policy in the Council of State at Delhi. —Free Press.

## WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 19TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

### SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday the signs indicate the dexterity of your fingers and mind, and at times of body. You are the quickest in detecting the follies and foibles of others (but not your own), and seldom let go the opportunity of making the hay while the sun shines and burning it, for warming your nest, at night. You would be so daring that you would actually take away from persons the things they have firmly seized, even what they have got in their mouths. To remove ambiguity, it must be stated that the things taken away from the mouths are neither the words, nor the teeth as you are surely not a dentist. You are expert in taking away the morsels from people's mouths which they are on the point of gulping down. By the 'tube' methods, that is underground subterfuges, you will work against your colleagues in the firm in which you are working, by poisoning the ears of your Chief, or the minds of some rich relatives of your friends, who are likely to leave them a large fortune, thus literally starving them. When Nemesis overtakes you, and your premises are wrecked and ruined by Nature's "silent stroke," your howling is as piteous as that of a mischievous pariah dog who barks and howls, while running, at a passing motor, and trying to run after is run into it. You will travel much, about two or three lakhs of miles in your life. It is advisable for you not to conjure up visions of joy and happiness at this news. The truth is all throughout your life you will be mainly confined to the city in which you are working, and the figure stated above represents the number of miles you will traverse in your city in tram, train, or any public conveyance including khatara. As a matter of fact, you so much confine yourself to the place of your service and your residence that if you live, say in Bombay, you will not know where Lal Bagh or Lalwadi is, or the ideas about "Fool Gulley" or "Safed Gali."


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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City. B381


# INSURANCE TOPICS.

### A COMPANY WINDING UP.

The comments of Mr. Justice Eve in ordering the compulsory winding-up of the Lancashire and General Assurance Company, will not be thought a whit too strong. He said the company ought not to continue to exist, and it was extraordinary that it should have been able to go on for so long in the way it has. Its career seems more like an episode taken from the pages of Dickens than that of a twentieth century insurance undertaking. Insurance offices pride themselves on promptly discharging their obligations, but the object of the Lancashire and General seemed to be to delay meeting its liabilities until faced by a winding-up order. The plan, however, was tried once too often, and now the company is to go. The practices of the Lancashire and General have brought a lot of discredit on insurance, and no one will be sorry about its disappearance.

INSURANCE OF A PIG.

At the recent Johannesburg Agricultural Show, Mr. Gardner announced that "Billy"—the prize pig weighing just half a ton, 8ft. 2in. in length, 6ft. 8in., in girth—was insured in South Africa for £5,000, at a cost of £360 per annum. This mammoth porker, the African World says, has travelled 35,000 miles, and his daily menu is composed of four cases of apples, eight or nine buckets of milk, two bushels of pollard and bran mixed, sixteen or eighteen cabbages, and a few odds and ends. The cost of the pig's food is over £2 a day, and he has a valet in constant attendance.

A NEW FRENCH LAW.

A proposition has recently been placed before the French Legislature to make any person or persons, who by the nature of his trade increased the fire hazard, liable for the extra premiums which the neighbours are obliged to pay. A stipulation is made, however, that for five years following the passing of the Bill no claim can be brought against any manufacturer or trader already established at the date of the enactment of this law if during this time no alteration has taken place in the establishment which might further increase the fire hazard.

MOTOR OWNERS—BEWARE.

At Birmingham Assizes on the 20th March, damages amounting in all to £800 were awarded to Sidney G. Webster, a motor cyclist, and Dorothy Bach, who was riding pillion with him, in connection with an accident which occurred in May, 1925. According to the evidence, Webster's cycle was in collision on a bridge at Hampstead, Staffs, with a motor car driven by Elijah T. Wilcox, of Smethwick, and both Webster and Miss Bach were hurt, the latter so badly that she was ten months in hospital, and received £600 of the sum awarded. The judge said that he was convinced that the motor car was being driven on the wrong side of the road.

HEAVY LIFE INSURANCE CLAIM.

Several United States life assurance companies are concerned over the sudden death of a gentleman whose life was assured for £500,000, half of which sum was under policies of less than a year's duration. He was found in his garage, which was filled with monoxide gas fumes from his motor car, and the general belief is that his death was entirely accidental. Of course, the transaction was a bad one for the offices concerned, but, judiciously used, the incident is worth a good deal for advertising purposes.

OLDEST INSURANCES.

According to the "Popular Insurance Magazine", one of the earliest, if not the earliest, documents relating to burglary insurance is the decree of Pope Alexander III, dating of 1115.

The first trace of Spanish cattle insurance dates of 1556.

In 1591 we meet with the first Fire Insurance Association, in Hamburg, Germany.

The first known bill of mortality for London was published in 1562.

## NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

(BY D. V. PRADHAN.)

It has become a matter of common practice to summon conferences for every thing, pass pious resolutions and then honour them more in the breach than in the observance. The recent decision of the Non-Brahmin Conference held at Coimbatore to capture the Congress has created a little flutter in the field of politics which was dull and suppressed for some time past. In sympathy with their brethern of the south, Non-Brahmins of Bombay Presidency, who have not been in prominence as a different communal body, jealous at the progress of the south, have called for a conference on 27th and 28th August. Lest this Conference shoud prove a failure, I sound a note of warning in time to the members. The Indian National Congress whose session is to take place in Madras this year, the hot-bed of the Brahmin-non-Brahmin clique will be an interesting spectacle. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Non-Brahmin masses are in the majority, but they only lack sufficient educaton. If the handful of the Non-Brahmin educated leaders, throwing aside their selfishness, begin to take active part in the welfare of the people, work in the interest of the country heart and soul and guide the masses who are looking at the leaders for support and lead, the movement is bound to prosper. If the work is begun sincerely, even though we may happen to be at present in the minority, by working consistently and whole-heartedly, it is sure to gain strength.

For the success of any movement, a sound organisation is absolutely necessary. While the Non-Brahmins should cast aside their petty differences and join the Indian National Congress without a division, it is necessary in the interests of the country that the parental institution, the Indian National Congress, should not be made a communal one, while all classes rich and poor, Hindus and Muslims, should have their own representatives. The motto that Unity is Strength should be well kept in their minds and any resolution that is passed by the Congress, decided by the majority, should be adhered to and worked with the strictest military discipline. As the country is passing through crisis after crisis, it is the duty of every good citizen in such hours of peril to cling firmly and fearlessly to his mother country and to do his very best to cause order to emerge from the lawlessness into which all things have fallen. It should be his policy and duty to support the progress of the Indian National Congress and to promote reform in every branch of the administration, there being no harm in working in different branches. But certainly under one organisation.

I request finally that good sense should prevail and the conference should resolve unanimously to join the Congress, the only institution that is national and popular.

## CHINESE KALEIDOSCOPE

### BRITAIN AND JAPAN DRAWING CLOSER?

(Contributed.)

Britain is particularly anxious, it appears, not to offend Japan as far as possible. The revised textile proposals of the Government of India which have materially remained unrevised, are one of the indications of this anxiety. Judging from the trend of events in China, it appears that Britain and Japan are drawing closer and closer. For some months it seemed as though Japan had definitely befriended the Chinese Nationalists even against Chang-Tso-Lin and somewhat to his discomfiture. In the wake of the socalled disarmament conference of Geneva, things seem to move in a different way.

**CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'S RETIREMENT.**

For some time past, Han-kow and Nanking administrations, both branches of the Kuo-min-tang, but the former more socialistically inclined and the latter less, were not acting in concord, with the inevitable result, that both were humbled before their common foe, the Northern war-lord, Chang-Tso-Lin. In the interest of united action for the emancipation of China from her slavery to foreign Imperialism and perhaps also because he finds Japan is giving him up, Chiang-Kai-Shek has worthily decided upon a course of self-effacement. It may now be expected that Hanknow and Nanking will again act together and pursue their campaign towards the North.

**ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.**

What has led to this somersault on the part of Japan? It is the pourparlers at Geneva. The issues of the "Times" in mail week refer at length to the proposed resumption of the old Anglo-Japanese treaty, which was recently abrogated. The Treaty enjoined it upon Britain to fight against America, in the event of war between America and Japan and Britain gave it up, partly because she cared more to be friendly with America and partly because, pressure came from the Colonies to adopt that course. To-day, Britain stands away from America on the question of naval disarmement and the need of an alliance will Japan becomes only rational, though Britain's war with America is unthinkable.

**AGAINST CHINA AND RUSSIA.**

Then why are the British newspapers full of talks about an Anglo-Japanese treaty? Because, Russia and China together form a formidable force that Britain must reckon with. The business of maintaing discord and disunion will be entrusted to Japanese intrigues, and if Russia becomes too influential, so as to require British intervention, Japan should side with its fellow-imperialist power! Japan may be useful as a threat in Siberia also. Then why not back up Chang-Tso-Lin, perpetuate division in China and form an Anglo-Japanese alliance? One may expect that as a result of the Purdah conversations at Geneva, this would come about very soon indeed.

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## APPEAL TO MUSLIM LEADERS

### MR, BHARUCHA ASKS THEM TO GO TO PESHAWAR

BROACH, Aug. 17.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Broach:—

"Muslim leaders, kindly tackle these two national problems without delay. Firstly the situation on the Frontier where tribesmen are driving out Hindus and Sikhs to Peshawar. Further, Hindus will strengthen the hands of the officials for strong action. Why not the Ali brothers, Dr. Ansari, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad proceed to Peshawar and stop further mischief?

Secondly, regarding the Reserve Bank Bill, Muslim leaders must urge the Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly to oppose the constitution of the Shareholders' Bank and support the popular demand for State Bank.

With solid Muslim support, India was sold on the eighteen pence ratio question by Sir Basil Blackett. I earnestly urge Muslim leaders to save India from Sir Basil's Share holders' Bank which will be disastrous to India."—Free Press.

## EXPULSION OF HINDUS CONDEMNED

DELHI, Aug. 17.

A monster meeting of the Hindus was held last night in the Queen's Garden under the presidency of Swami Ramanand to consider the situation created by certain fanatics in the Frontier. Deshbandhu Gupta, Mr. M. S. Aney M.L.A. and Pandit Nekiram made stirring speeches exhorting the Hindus to organise themselves, stand united, and make honest attempts to keep Muslims in their proper place.

A resolution condemning aspersions cast on Shivaji by the "Pehwa" a local Muslim paper, was also passed.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Samaj, a public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney M.L.A. A resolution condemning the aspersions cast on Shivaji by the "Peshwa" was passed.—Free Press.

## HINDU MAHASABHA'S WORKING COMMITTEE

### TO CONSIDER SITUATION OF FRONTIER HINDUS.

DELHI, Aug. 17.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held at "Snow View," Simla, on the 28th instant at 3 p.m to consider the situation of Hindus and Sikhs in the North-West Frontier province and other important matters.—Free Press.

## JUSTICITES AND NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

### BOUND BY COIMBATORE MANDATE

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

"Justice" the official organ of the Non-Brahmin Party in the local Legislative Council says, there is no truth in the allegations made in certain quarters expressing doubt whether the Justicites would support the no-confidence motion. The paper says, it is necessary to "contradict publicly and unequivocally the mischievous rumour" and adds, that bound by the Coimbatore Mandate as they are, the Justicites shall carry out the motion.—A. P.

## MADRAS MINISTER'S RETORT

### REPLY TO COIMBATORE DECISIONS

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Severe condemnation of the "Justice" Party Conference's resolution relating to His Excellency the Governor of Madras was the chief note of a speech made this evening at a meeting of the European Association by the Hon. Dr. P. Subbaroyan who addressed the meeting. The Chief Minister characterised the resolution as "demoralising public life, lowering its tone and vitality and impairing the best and lasting interests of the country". Dr. Subbaroyan declared that it did not lie in the "Justice" party's mouth to condemn the Governor whose co-operation and assistance they had received at every stage when they held office.

The Chief Minister continuing analysed the decisions to the boycott of office and said that nothing would be more disastrous to the country than to wreck the reforms especially on the eve of the Royal Commission. Referring to the no-confidence motion he remarked that while he was not afraid of it, he expressed the hope that all who stood for ordered progress would stand by him at this moment.

Mr. G. W. Chambers presided.—A.P.

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## AN OPEN LETTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

(Continued from colum 6.)

therefore, could not be a matter inspired by motives of private revenge. On the other hand, rumours of the complicity of some of Your Highness's pampered favourites are far too common not to have come to Your Highness's ears already! Don't you think, my dear Rao Saheb, that this is a case demanding immediate and rigorous investigation? Our Conference Secretary had been asked to but has not been able as yet to address the Cutch Durbar officially on that affair. It is, however, lucky that he has not written, for in your absence it was difficult to say who had the real authority in Cutch. Now that the undisputed master is back, all those who have the good name of Your Highness at heart, cannot but pray that God will grant you good sense enough to rise above personal prejudices, to give a patient ear to the woes of your subjects and have impartial justice done immediately in the matter.

But the affairs in Cutch are not stopping merely at inspired attacks on prominent public workers. I have heard, and you will soon hear, of a case in which one of Your Highness's favourites has got into mischief with the Cutch Durbar's Railway Engineer. It is, I hear, some thing about a guardless shooting saloon. You will easily understand that this will not remain a purely provincial matter, within the absolute authority of Your Highness, even if you were inclined to defend your favourite. For, quite apart from the very intriguing question as to why a guard in an accompanying van be considered an intruder even for a special saloon train, the act by itself is breach of the Railway law. I don't know, really, if the Railway Board of the Government of India would have something to say in the matter, but, whether they have or not, don't you think such occasions ought never to arise? I am even told that the station-master who had allowed the infringement of the law by permitting a guardless train to leave the station, though punished by his superior officer, has been reinstated in the Cutch Public Service somewhere else with an increase of pay! Are such matters likely to be overlooked? Do you think people are such idiots as not to understand the inner significance of all this? Your Highness's dutiful son has felt in this case discretion to be the better part of valour; and rather than be insulted on your return a second time, he has wisely declined to take action in the case off his own bat. But that will not make either the Railway Board or the Government of India forget that in Cutch railway travelling is likely to be at the mercy of the whims and fads of some exalted servants of the Cutch Durbar, enjoying unprecedented and inexplicable favour with Your Highness. Am I right, am I not friendly, in drawing the attention of Your Highness to such things, the first thing on your return?

Your Highness, I am not fishing for thanks. The bill is not yet exhausted The Cutch People's Conference had made you a representation. Its Special Deputation had presented a Memorial to Your Highness, besides forwarding to you from the Chairman of a public meeting the facts of the case and complaint of some boatmen in Mandvi harbour, who were savagely attacked by men of the Durbari Dredger, and some of them even thrown into the sea! Neither has received any reply from Your Highness; and, if you will forgive me for adding, in no instance has real justice been done! I will not even refer to the case of that barber-woman somewhere near Anjar who, it is said, had been attempted to be abducted by main force from her husband's house. I do not vouch for the legal accuracy of these cases. But I ask Your Highness as a friend whether such acts do not call for your personal authority in order to render full and impartial justice? During your absence, there has happened the Gokuldas-Khimji-Assault, as also the Shooting Saloon Affair. These will add fuel to the already blazing fire, unless, I repeat, Your Highness exerts yourself in time. My own private letter to Your Highness, offering you the chance of a public investigation into all these allegations, also remains unanswered! Will Your Highness be pleased to consider these afresh, now that you have returned hale and hearty, fresh in mind and strong in body? Your Highness's people, believe me, will not willingly resort to methods and expedients which may have a double edge; and, so far as I am concerned, strange as it may sound to you, I will pledge myself to use all my influence against any extreme suggestions, if only Your Highness will be pleased to afford, at an early date and in an unmistakable, unambiguous form, some concrete evidence of your willingness to listen to the repeated and multifarious complaints of your people, and of your ability to do even-handed justice to the offenders whoever they may be.

With these, I remain, as ever, Your Highness's sincere well-wisher,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

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*"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."*

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes :—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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## PROTECTION NOT COMPLETE

### PROBABLE ATTITUDE TOWARDS TARIFF BILL.

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

Following are extracts from the statement issued by the Free Press of India on the Millowners' attitude towards the protective "proposals of Government."

It is understood that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, which met this afternoon, decided to defer the formulation of their views, until they had heard from the representatives of the textile industry at Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, and Madras etc., who participated in the All-India Conference of the Millowners. As regards the Bombay mill-owners themselves, opinion is divided. There is a section who would accept the proffered protection on yarn and continue to agitate for protection on cloth. On the other hand there is a section which holds that protection offered on yarn is of doubtful benefit, and what benefit may be derived by a small section of the industry, would be at the expense of the hand-loom industry which is the mainstay of the Indian spinning industry to the extent that it spins, for sale.

The Committee of the Millowners' were, however, agreed that the Committee should, at an early opportunity, convey to the Government of India, their appreciation of the courtesy shown by them in reconsidering their original decision. The Committee was also agreed that whatever be the extent of the benefit of the proffered protection on yarn, no satisfactory solution of the problem facing the industry could be reached without an extension of protection to cloth.

PROTECTION NOT COMPLETE.

Opinion in well-informed circles is that the industry should take up the stand that the protection on yarn without protection on cloth, is a doubtful benefit carrying with it increased handicap to the handloom industry, which is the mainstay of the Indian spinning industry and an indirect advantage to foreign imports in finer counts, and a handicap to Indian manufacture of cloth of finer counts. In the circumstances, it is urged that the industry should ask that it should be given protection on cloth as well as on yarn and that without the one, it would not have the other. It is pointed out that protection on cloth would adequately protect the handloom industry also, against any appreciation of the prices of yarn due to extra duty.

In this connection, the question is mooted as to whether once Government introduces the Bill it should not be open to the Assembly to consider on its own initiative in the Select Committee or in the open Assembly the question of protection to cloth. Much, it is pointed out would depend on what is treated as the main principle of the Tariff Bill. Will it be the main principle that the tariff on yarn needs revision or will it be the principle that the cotton industry needs protection? If the larger view is allowed to prevail, it would facilitate, it is said, discussion on the motion for reference to the Select Committee, as otherwise the protagonists of the handloom industry may be compelled to oppose the reference of the bill to the Select Committee on the ground that no protection can be given on yarn alone without hitting handloom industry. As no bill can be referred to the Select Committee without the Assembly being committed to the principle of the Bill in this case, that protection on yarn alone be given even at the expense of the handloom industry, the Bill may meet it is said, with considerable opposition unless the Commerce Member agrees to permit the Assembly and the Committee to consider the question of protection to cotton industry as one connected subject and not one, divisible into watertight compartments.—Free Press.


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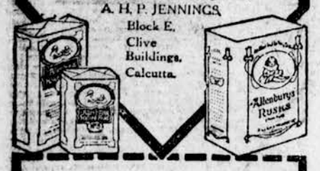

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## BANGALORE CHIEF JUDGE HONOURED.

S. P. B.
The members of the Bangalore bar bid farewell to the Chief Judge, Mr. R. B. Plumer. Seated in centre (with garlands) from left to right Mr. C. S. Doraswamier, Mr. Plumer, Mr. D. K. Ramrao, Mr. Raghavachar and Mr. Narain Rao.

## FLOODS IN JAMSHEDPUR.

Pujari.
Jamshedpur suffered heavy damages from floods. Huts are seen in the photo severalfeet deep in water. The railway bridge was also badly damaged

Col. C. R. Bakhle, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of the Punjab, has been appointed Hon. Physician to H. M. the King.

A group photo of the guests at the Garden Party given by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore in honour of the Viceroy's recent visit to the State.

The late Hon. Jagannath Nana Shankar Sett whose anniversary was celebrated in many places a few days ago.

## REPATRIATED INDIANS

P. P. B.
A batch of repatriated Indians arrived recently in Madras. The photo shows a group of them with Rao Saheb Kunniraman Nair in attendance who has been specially deputed to provide work for them.

## A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

# FLAME OF THE FOREST.

## A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER VIII.

"It looks to me like a temporary loss of memory," said Sergeant Duffield, as he rapidly took down, in a fat note-book, all that each one of them had been able to contribute. "Don't get into a panic, Mum, the young lady is probably detained somewhere, and will turn up none the worse during the day. How long has she been gone?"

"I saw her myself only yesterday morning," said Mrs. Lightfoot. "I spoke to her. She was in her bedroom. She seemed quite well then, though I remember thinking her curiously excited, different somehow."

"Ah!" Sergeant Duffield pricked up his ears. "Excited, how excited Mum, may I ask?"

"Just excited, but trying not to show it," answered Mrs Lightfoot stiffly, and wishing she had left these words unsaid. "Her brother was going to town on a very important errand. It was natural she should be excited. This is the new Maharajah of Rajistan," added Mrs. Lightfoot impressively.

Sergeant Duffield made a low obesiance. Never before had he come into contact with royalty.

"And when did your R'yal 'ighness last see your sister?" he asked, feeling complacently that he had been adequate to the occasion.

"About the same time that Mrs. Lightfoot saw her, the morning of yesterday," said Flame. "I was, as you have been told, just off to town. I looked into her room and she wished me luck."

"Was she in bed?" asked Sergeant Duffield.

"She was in bed."

"She must have dressed quickly," interposed Mrs. Lightfoot, "for I saw her before you left the house, and she was then completely dressed in her Indian dress, which she sometimes wore, with the 'sari'—the purple one. She was very fond of purple and often wore it."

Indian dress! Purple 'sari'! Sergeant Duffield wrote rapidly. "There ought to be no difficulty in tracing her."

The professor had taken no active part in these deliberations, having nothing to say on the subject and being ever prone to let others do the talking.

"And you, sir?" asked Sergeant Duffield respectfully. "Can you tell us anything? Can you let some light on the subject. What did you do yesterday?"

Professor Lightfoot made a characteristic gesture.

"I went up to London with my ward by the 8.10 train," he said. "I knew nothing of these later happenings. Princess Flame was in her room then, as my wife has informed you."

"H'm." The Sergeant made a few rapid notes and closed his book with an air of finality. "And now, what about friends, associates. Who were the chief friends of the Princess Flame?"

"I don't think Flame had many girl friends," said Mrs. Lightfoot thoughtfully. "She went about a good deal with her brother and his friend, Mr. Bryan Carr."

The note-book reappeared.

"And where does this Mr. Carr reside?" questioned the detective. "Can he be got at?"

"Easily. The Carrs are our next door neighbours. The gardens adjoin."

"We had better hear what the gentleman has to say for himself, before we go any further," said Duffield. "Will your Royal Highness write him a note, asking him to step across on an urgent matter?"

"Leave out the 'Royal' please," said Flame, with some irritation. "And I think there is no need of a note. I will ring him up. If he is at home he will come."

"Very good. Phone or note is all one to me so long as we have no delay."

The phone stood in a corner of the study and, with a sense of doom, of skies crashing, of peril beyond expression, Flame crossed the room and took down the receiver. It seemed he must find out the deception, she could never take Bryan in she thought despairingly.

"Can I speak to Mr. Bryan Carr," she said huskily, when at length the connection had been made.

"Certainly, who is speaking, 'plase?" asked the Carr's parlourmaid, who prided herself on her good telephone manners.

"Give him this message, please. Digvizay Sahib wants him to come over instantly at once. Tell him that, and then come back and let me know if he can come. Say it's urgent"

"Very good, sir. Hold the line, please."

In a few seconds she was back.

"Are you there, sir? Mr. Carr will be over in three minutes, sir. He has just left the house."

With a deep sigh of relief Flame laid down the receiver and turned to the waiting figures who seemed to have been stricken into immobility, so unreal did they appear to her preternaturally quickened senses.

"Here he comes," she announced, with a glance through the window at the advancing figure, and a swift movement which left her more or less in shadow. The professor, moved by a sudden awareness of the necessity of rising to the occasion, crossed the room and threw open the window.

"Bryan, my dear fellow," he said, "we are in great trouble here. Flame went out yesterday and hasn't returned. This is Sergeant Duffield of Scotland Yard, and we wondered whether you could throw any light on the mystery of her disappearance."

"I?" echoed Bryan. "But surely she can't have got far in these days of telephones and wireless. When did she go?"

Sergeant Duffield advanced, note-book in hand.

"We are inclined to believe that the young lady is suffering from a sudden loss of memory" he said. "And hearing that you had been friendly with her, we thought it well to hear what you had to say, before——"

"Good heavens!" ejaculated Bryan. "But surely you don't attach any importtance to this absence."

"You see, Bryan," interposed Mrs. Lightfoot, with her most clear-cut, judicial air, "things have rather changed since Dick Dick became the Maharaja of Rajistan, and anyhow, where is Flame? If she is safe, why doesn't she come home, or write, or something?"

Bryan had looked up at Dick's name, and he now said, "Hullo, Dick. Congrats, and all that, on your new honour. And I hear you did the examiners down all right too. Splendid."

Dick murmured acknowledgements in a voice slightly husky. "It's awful about Flame" he said.

"I know it is. But we'll soon have her back, safe and sound. Now, Sergeant, what is it exactly you want to know from me?"

"Merely when and where you last saw the Princess Flame."

Bryan paused and appeared to be taxing his memory.

"The last time I saw her," he said, and to the Sergeant's critical eye there was a tinge of embarrassment in his voice, "was the evening of the day before yesterday. I also saw her at the same hour and place on the two preceding days. In fact," he faced them squarely, "the Princess Flame and I spent an hour—between seven and eight—in a punt on the river."

It was as if a bomb had fallen between them.

"While she was supposed to be ill, and confined to her bed with a frantic headache," interposed Mrs. Lightfoot, an edge to her voice, "she got up and crept out of the house and met you!"

"Her headache got better each day, towards the evening," said Bryan easily. "Hang it all, there's no harm in her meeting me if she wants to, is there?"

"The harm is not in her meeting you, but in her concealing the fact that she did so, considered in the light of her subsequent disappearance," said Sergeant Duffield.

"I see," said Bryan, sliding easily away from the awkward subject. "But where can she be? What do you suspect?"

"How did the Princess Flame seem when in your company those three evenings, from seven till eight?" asked Duffield. "Was she at all unlike her usual self as you have been accustomed to find her?"

Bryan hesitated, and Duffield marked his reluctance to speak.

"Yes. She was different," answered Bryan shortly.

"Different," echoed Duffield. "How do you mean different?"

Bryan appeared to be searching for the right words. At last he spoke slowly, carefully.

"Princess Flame had certain worries, though by nature she was of a cheerful disposition. Yes, she was worried; had something on her mind."

The Sergeant almost audibly smacked his lips. Now he was getting to it. "Yes," he said, his pencil poised. "You knew. You were in her confidence. These worries, now?"

Bryan repressed an inclination to knock him down.

"I, and all her friends, knew that she had grieved deeply over the death, in Rajistan, six months ago of a young cousin, a lad of nineteen, named Dilawar Roya, who was engaged to her young sister Chundra. He was a most lovable lad, and while being educated here had been recalled to Rajistan, and died, of snake-bite, within a month of landing."

"Ah!" Disappointment was writ large on Sergeant Duffield's countenance. "How, then, was she changed when you met her those last evenings?"

"She was changed because she appeared to have cast aside her grief and the cares which usually pressed hard on her. She was unusually jolly and carefree."

"H'm. And your movements during the last two days?" asked Duffield. "Don't get indignant with me, I'm only trying to do my job, just as you may do yours. My job at the movement is to find this girl, and it's your duty to render me every assistance."

"Right," said Bryan cordially. "I'm not at all indignant, as you imagined, and I think I can account satisfactorily for every moment of my time." And he proceeded to do so, to the chagrin of Sergeant Duffield

"And now," said Duffield, suddenly on his dignity. "We will catch that 12.10 train to town. I understood, sir"—to Professor Lightfoot—" that you are going to inform certain authorities, and you will doubtless wish to have me with you at the interview.

With an almost audible groan of distaste the professor heaved himself out of his chair and signified his assent. "I shall be back some toime to-night," said he to his wife. "What a dreadful, horrible business. All I hope is that she will be back with us in a very few hours, and that we shall be able to keep it out of the papers."

"Not a doubt of it, my dear sir, not a doubt." said Sergeant Duffield briskly, but whether he subscribed to the first or second statement was uncertain. He was wrong, as it proved, for Flame did not return, and the newspapers came out a couple of days later with screaming headlinss in huge leaded type.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.
SUPPOSED ABDUCTION OF AN INDIAN PRINCESS.
NEW MAHARAJAH OF RAJISTAN'S SISTER DISAPPEARS.
FEARED FOUL PLAY.

Preparations were forward for the sailing of His Highness the new Maharajah, for India, while Professor Lightfoot and Bryan were in constant communication with Scotland Yard, and not a stone was left unturned to discover the missing girl. This was why Dick saw very little of Bryan in the intervening days, and the latter, eaten up with anxiety for Flame, had had only one brief conversation with his friend.

"I know how terribly you are feeling all this, Dick", he had said; "I sympathize with you from my heart, and when you leave, rest assured I will leave nothing undone to solve the mystery."

They clasped hands closely, and Bryan murmured:

"I've never congratulated you on your new title. Let me——"

At which Dick had made a swift movement of distastes and had said brokenly:

"It's all spoiled for me because of—her. It could have been so wonderful, too."

"Life is like that," answered Bryan "But you've got your job, before you, old chap. Never forget that. Kings never die, and the State goes on for ever. You, the new Highness of Rajistan, are but a cog in the wheel, the welfare of Rajistan, the prosperity of your people, the steering of the ship of state to a successful haven, these are the things you have to concentrate on from henceforward. Statecraft is merely a higher order of common sense. Remeber our talks together. Rember our ideals, my father's ideals in the first place, and go ahead. Flame may yet turn up, though God knows there seems no spot unsearched where she can have hidden herself."

"I wish you could come too," said Dick. "There must be positions in the State that you could fill better than most"

"To come out to Rajistan is the dream of my life. We Carrs belong to Rajistan, as the Linforths belonged to the Road, but, for the moment my job is here," answered Bryan. "However, it's good of you to think of it; and I'm going to pull all the strings I know of—and I know a few. With your co-operation I may get out there sooner than you think."

Flame was for a time literally stunned by this bewildering turn of the wheel of Fortune, this future of hers which loomed ahead, beaten out by the Anvil of Destiny. One thing she had done at once, in Dick's name. She had wired to the Diwan of Rajistan to stop Chundra's marriage.

There had been times when she had been on the point of going downstairs, and confessing the whole thing to kind Mrs. Lightfoot, yet always she had held back, not for her own sake, but for Dick's, and above all, for Rajistan. Every day the newspapers came out with some inviting tit-bit of information, about the new ruler of Rajistan, for their readers. The Maharajah Digvizay, it was said, woud mark a new epoch in the annals of one of the most ancient and the richest of the native states. He had received a Western education, and though young, not yet nineteen, had already shown himself possessed of an intellect of no mean order. The results of the—examination had now been made public, and Digvizay Roya was placed in the 1st Class. Owing to his very natural grief at the extraordinary disappearance and supposed abduction of his sister, th eyoung Rajah had refused all invitations and would remain in strict seculusion, until the "Karachi" sailed on the 21st inst. Enterprising reporters were found, prowling round the Lightfoots' riverside house at all hours of the day and night, and became such a nuisance that the professor found himself obliged to seek protection from the local police in order to maintain the privacy of his ward, himself, and household.

Mrs. Lightfoot, kindly thoughtful, as ever, had sent up to Dick's room a morning paper, the whole of the front page of which was occupied by a sketch of the life of the new Maharajah of Rajistan, which did no less credit to the enterprise than to the imagination of the writer. He was going to be a new departure in Maharajahs—brainly, well educated, cultured, polished—the state of Rajistan was to be congratulated on the new era of prosperity and advancement prognosticated for it.

As she read Flame felt like a man walking giddily on a tight rope suspended in mid-air. One false step and she was plunged into the abyss yawning far beneath. She saw with a quick glimmer of satisfaction that the exam. results were given prominence. At least that was something she had given Dick. If she told, if at this eleventh hour she ended the deception, what would happen? All this glory which, vicariously, was Dick's, would fade; he would be shorn even of the little that was his very own. People always go to extremes, she reflected If once they began to ferret out Dick's past, things which now they extolled in him as boyish freaks would take on another and more sinster aspect. At least in her handsi his honour and the honour of his State was safe.

She gazed long at the cabinet portrait which adorned the middle of the page. It was one which her brother had had taken only two months previously, and depicted him in native costume, his *safa* tied at the smartest angle, his figured brocade "achkhan", with the emerald and diamond buttons, which he wore for state occasions, those few dinners and functions when, as an Indian prince, he had been bidden to partake of the hospitality of Buckingham Palace. A great emerald was fastened high up in the front of his turban, and beneath it Dick's handsome face looked out, those steady slumberous eyes, beneath the straight strong brows, the chiselled nose, and softly curving mouth and chin. Altogether it was a face and form to capture the imagination, and on which to hang any amount of romance and glamour. Beneath the portrait were the words:

"His highness Prince Digvizay Roya, the new Maharajah of Rajistan, who leaves England on Thursday, having succeeded his brother the late Daljit Roya."

As she gazed, her eyes full of unshed tears for the glory which might have been, and which she told herself resolutely yet might be, Flame made her resolve. What she had done hitherto had been done for Dick, for her brother personally. Not by a breath would she sully the record public opinion in England had formed of him. She would live up to it—more, she would add to it. From henceforward she would devote her life to Rajistan, to its people, and its advancement, and, if the Fates proved unkind and her deception discovered, then, let come what may, she would have done her best, and if Dick appeared they could simply change places and none be any the wiser.

She turned the paper over with trembling hands, and a curious rising excitement, idly scanning the columns. Her eye fell on an inconspicuous news item, at the bottom of the page, and as she read her attention became fixed, horror-struck. Again and again she read it while its full significance gradually sank into her brain.

"The well-dressed body of an Indian youth, apparently a student, was taken from the Thames on the evening of yesterday, the 19th. Apparently he was about twenty years of age, and wore a grey suit with grey suede shoes and a pink silk shirt with enamel links. The police are investigating, but so far no Indian student has been reported missing. Foul play is not suspected, as there was a considerable sum of money in the pockets and no mark of violence anywhere on the body."

For a long time Flame sat very still. If this should be Dick! No wonder the police were at a loss, and no wonder the search for Flame was fruitless. She must know, one way or the otherr. She must have certainly as to the identity of this Indian student. Afterwards she might make plans, but until she knew——! She could not breathe until she had seen for herself.

She put money in one of Dick's wallets in her pocket and went downstairs.

"I'm going up to town by the 12.10" she said, putting her head into the drawing-room, where Mrs. Lightfoot was sitting. "Back this evening."

Dick had always been casual in his comings and goings, and Mrs. Lightfoot showed no surprise as she watched him go. Something in the settled gravity of the young face struck her with compunction. Her motherly heart contacted with pity for this lonely lad whose destiny had led him to such a height, and heights are always lonely, she mused.

"I do hope he will be happy," she murmured as she sought her husband's study.

"Dick has gone to town," she told him. "Do you notiie a change in him? Already he has aged incredibly; he is older, much older. How true it is: 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.'"

"'Um--m" muttered the professor, less absently than usual. "But it's only natural the lad should be grief-stricken while his sister's fate is still unknown."

"I know," murmured Mrs. Lightfoot. "It's simply dreadful about poor little Flame. What can have happened to her? But still, it doesn't explain all the change see in Dick."

"Twins are supposed to be nearer aki than the ordinary brother and sister," suggested the professor.

"May me that would account for it," said his wife thoughtfully. "Though I hardly think so."

"It's a terrible business altogether," said Professor Lightfoot. "Even though Sir Wilfred Lanyon assured me yesterday in the kindest, most friendly manner, that no shadow of blame attaches to us, that there can be no reflection on our guardianship, I can't help feeling that we are under a cloud until some solution of the mystery presents itself."

"The police are bound to hear something soon", said Mrs. Lightfoot consolingly. "Poor Dick. No wonder he is aged and changed so. It's an extraordinary thing to have happened to a young girl like Flame".

Arrived in town Flame had herself driven to the mortuary. Her whole body shuddered in a convulsion of horror as she passed down the marble slabs, each containing its shrouded, mysterious figure. At length her conductor stopped. and she nerved herself for this last, most agonizing experience. With an iron exercise of will she forced herself to raise her eyes, to be calm, to look on the face lying there in all the majesty of Death.

Yes, it was Dick! There was not a shadow of doubt. This was her twin brother lying there like any flotsax of the Thames. She fought down a rising sense of unreality, and threatened unconsciousness, with a feeling of panic. If she fainted now, it would be the end of everything. She mustn't faint.....she 'must not faint.

Forcing her limbs to respond to her need she turned away and began to retrace her steps.

"You do not know him?" asked the small official who had taken her round. "He is a stranger to you?"

She nodded, answering neither "Yes" or "No."

"I wish to defray the expenses of burial," she said, "unless his friends come forward. He is a fellow countryman of mine."

"But there is no need. Money was found on him; not much, but sufficient to see him put away decently."

Flame shuddered violently at the words, while she fought down the rising tide of her emotion.

"I will myself choose the spot where he shall lie," she said huskily, "and I will defray all expenses. Will you help me?"

"Of course I will, but he had the best part of twenty pounds on him," reminded the official, whose name was Surtees.

"I remember. Then it was not owing to any money troble he....Do you suppose it was suicide, or what?"

"It was a case of suicide or self-destruction right enough," said Mr. Surtees. "These rich young fellers, they go out on a beano, they enjoy theirselves, as why shouldn't they when they've got the casa to pay for it. Then they gets fuddled, and loses their way, walks into the water, down the steps of the Embankment as like as not. They could drown ten times over, before anyone would hear them. He probably slipped into the water and no one any the wiser."

So! she thought, her idolized brother had ended like that, and now there was no longer anything to be feared from fluffy-haired, low-class girls nor in any other way. Dick was dead—dead. Never would he waste the revenue or misgovern the state of Rajistan. He was dead.

There was a question she must ask, yet shrank from asking, with every nerve of her quivering frame. Once, and yet again she opened her lips, and closed them, without speaking.

They had now reached the exit, and Mr Surtees stood, quite evidently waiting to bid this quiet Indian youth "Good-bye",

"When"—Flame's voice sounded hoarse and strange to her own ears, but apparently Surtees noticed nothing unusual—"when will he be—buried?"

"Buried. Oh, if no one claims him before to-morrow, it will be then, I expect," he answered.

"At what time?" Flame forced herself to speak in ordinary rational tones, forced herself with all the strength of her will, to forget, for a brief second, that still form lying there behind her.

"As you are paying ex's., I should say you could take him away at any hour most convenient to yourself. Say three o'clock, or four."

"There o'clock then," her voice sounded hoarse, strained. "I will be here."

She was back again in the house at Pangley, trying to readjust herself to the new turn the kaleidoscope had taken. Strangely enough, there was something less harrowing in knowing that Dick was dead—dead—than in suspecting, fearing she knew not what for him.

Dick, the handsome, daring, lovable brother who had come to this end by drinking too much, and by hob-nobbing with ruffians. By being too much his own generous self. And now, he was gone to his last account, which he alone was to pay. How much there was to pick up, to adjust, after him, which only she could do.

A letter had been handed to her, as she entered the hall, by Mrs. Lightfoot, who, after one quick glance a her facet, had faded into the background of her husband's study with the remark.

"The poor boy! He looks dreadful—dreadful! I think his heart is broken right in two."

She wiped the tears which streamed down her kind face.

"Terrible! Terrible!" murmured the professor. "If only one could have certainty—any certainty almost. It's this suspense that is so killing!"

"Yes, that is what I feel," sobbed his wife. "But how did we ever imagine that Dick was—er—unfeeling, unkind, selfish? Why, he has aged ten years since Flame disappeared, and his face looks—devastated—yes, that is the word—devastated, utterly. I fear we have done him a gross injustice."

"Don't distress yourself, my dear," said the professor kindly. "These most harrowing experiences may have given Dick a change of heart, for which let us be truly thankful; but we have done him no injustice, either now, or in the past. There's enough to work about, without digging up imaginary things, like a dog resurrecting a bone, once a day, and gnawing it all over and over again.

"We," he ended with rather pathetic dignity, "you especially, did our best by both the children. No one can do more."

His wife dried her tears. "You are always so sane," she said. "You do comfort me so, though I feel I shall never know real happiness or peace of mind again, until we know what has happened to her, the poor child."

The letter clutched in her nerveless hand, Flame had stumbled to her room, and sunk into a chair, where in an an apathetic stupor she sat unheeding, conscious only of that still figure on the mbarble slab, of the fact that her brother lay there in his last long sleep.

Presently the letter dropped to the floor, and she became aware of Lakshmi holding it out from her lowly position on the ground.

"Missie Sahib opening," the "dhouri" whispered. "Perhaps news of Digvizay Sahib."

Listlessly she tore it open, knowing that there could be no news of Dick.

It was from Lady Lanyon, and, couched in the most cordial terms, begged the pleasure of Prince Digvizay's company to dinner at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 20th.

"We know". went on Lady Lanyon, how unspeakably distressed you must be over the mystery of your sister's disappearance, and how averse you would be to meeting strangers, or appearing at anything in the shape of a function. Nothing could be further from my wish than to subject you to such a useless ordeal. We shall be strictly "en famille;" only my husband, niece, and self, and young Arnold Daventry, who is on your personal staff, and if you do not care to come I beg you to believe we shall understand and respect your desire for privacy. At the same time my husband is anxious to meet you again before you finally leave England, and now that you are, in effect, a ruling prince, 'noblesse oblige."

It was the last words more than anything else which made Flame resolve to go. 'Noblesse oblige,' Bryan had said only a week or two ago, when they had had their talk in the punt. How long ago it seemed! How unbelievably the world had changed for her, and for Dick. Oh, Dick, Dick; She broke into uncontrollable sobbing.

"He is dead!" said Lakshmi, who had watched her face anxiously, and now saw her worst fears realized.

"Yes, Lakshmi, he is dead," sobbed Flame. "But this does not tell of it. You are not to speak of it!"

"I not speaking!" said the Indian woman, with mournful dignity, hurt at the very suggestion.

"I know, but you are not to raise your voice in lamentations nor wail, nor do any of the things you do, when there is one dead.....over there in India. We are in England now.....We shall see him no more, for he is dead."

She walked over to the writing- table placed between the windows and penned a careful reply to Lady Lytton's letter. She accepted the invitation to dine, as gracefully and as cordially as it was given, made a feeling allusion to the mystery of the disappearance of Flame, and having signed and addressed, but not sealed it, she took it downstairs and sought the professor.

"Is this right?" she said, holding it out to him. "Lady Lanyon has very kindly invited me to dine with them—here is her letter—to-morrow night. I thought I would. There may be things he can tell me—about.....affairs.....perhaps that I ought to know in Rajistan."

The professor perused both letter and reply.

"Excellent, my dear boy. Excellent," he said. "You will find, Dick, that statesmanship is really only common sense—just that: common sense—all the time."

And the professor, who was amply endowed with every sort of sense except the aforementioned common variety, returned to his book with a feeling of satisfaction. What a blessing Dick was turning out such a splendid character. Example and teaching are bound to tell, re reflected complacently.